

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXX., NO. 23.

HONOLULU, H. I., FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1895.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1641.

Hawaiian Gazette, Semi-Weekly

PUBLISHED BY—  
**HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY**  
(LIMITED),  
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY MORNING

Geo. H. Paris, Business Manager.  
Wallace R. Farrington, - Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
Per month.....\$ 50  
Per year.....5 00  
Per year, Foreign.....6 00  
Payable Invariable in Advance.

Address all communications  
**Hawaiian Gazette Company**  
P. O. Box 0, Honolulu, H. I.

Business Cards.

PROFESSIONAL.

**CARTER & KINNEY,**  
Attorney at Law.  
1856 No. 24 Merchant Street.

**A. ROSA,**  
Attorney at Law.  
No. 15 KAUNAHU STREET.  
Honolulu, H. I.

**WILLIAM C. PARKE,**  
Attorney at Law  
And Agent to take Acknowledgments.  
OFFICE—13 KAUNAHU STREET.  
Honolulu, H. I.

**W. R. CASTLE,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
And Notary Public. Attends all the Courts of  
the Kingdom.

**J. ALFRED MAGOON,**  
Attorney and Counselor At Law.  
OFFICE—43 Merchant Street.  
Honolulu, H. I.

**ED HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.**  
King and Bethel Streets,  
Honolulu, H. I.,  
Importers and Commission Merchants.

**HYMAN BROS.,**  
Importers of General Merchandise,  
—FROM—  
FRANCE, ENGLAND, GERMANY AND THE  
UNITED STATES.  
No. 59 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

**HYMAN BROTHERS.**  
Commission Merchants,  
205 Front Street, San Francisco.  
Particular attention paid to filling and shipping  
Island orders.

**F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.**  
Importers & Commission Mro's.  
1356 Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

**H. HACKFELD & CO.,**  
General Commission Agents.  
1356 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

**G. W. MACFARLANE & CO.,**  
Importers and Commission Merchants,  
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands,  
—AGENTS FOR—  
Mitsui, Watson & Co., Scotland Steam Iron  
Works, Glasgow.  
John Fowler & Co., (Leeds) Limited Steam Flow  
1856 and Locomotive Works, Leeds.

**THEO. H. DAVIES & Co.,**  
Importers and Commission Merchants,  
—AND AGENTS FOR—  
Lloyd's and the Liverpool Underwriters,  
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co.  
1856 And Northern Assurance Company.

**WILLIAM O. SMITH,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
66 Fort Street,  
Honolulu.

**H. W. SCHMIDT & SONS,**  
Importers and Commission Merchants,  
Honolulu.

**MR. W. F. ALLEN,**  
HAS AN OFFICE OVER MESSRS. BISHOP &  
CO., corner of Merchant and Kaahumanu  
streets, and he will be pleased to attend to any  
business entrusted to him.

**C. HUSTACE,**  
(Formerly with B. F. Boiles & Co.)  
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,  
111 King Street, under Harmony Hall.  
Family, Plantation, and Ship's Stores sup-  
plied at short notice. New Goods by every  
steamer. Orders from the other Islands faith-  
fully executed.

**H. E. MONTYRE & BRO.**  
Grocery, Feed Store and Bakery.  
Corner King and Fort Streets,  
Honolulu, H. I.

**THE WESTERN AND HAWAIIAN**  
Investment Company  
(Limited)  
—Money loaned for long or short periods—  
ON APPROVED SECURITY.  
Apply to W. W. HALL, Manager.  
125 Office—Beaver Block Fort St.

**WILDER & CO.,**  
Corner of Fort and Queen Streets, Honolulu,  
mer, Paints, Oils, Walls, Salt & Building  
Materials.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**E. O. HALL & SON,**  
(LIMITED.)  
Importers and Dealers in Hardware,  
Flows, Paints, Oils and General Merchandise.  
—OFFICERS—  
Wm W Hall.....President and Manager  
E O White.....Secretary and Treasurer  
Wm F Allen.....Auditor  
Thos May and T W Hobbs.....Directors  
1856 Corner Fort and King Sts

**L. EWEERS & COOK,**  
Successors to LEWIS & DICKSON,  
—Importers and Dealers in Lumber,  
And all kinds of Building Materials,  
1356 Fort Street, Honolulu.

**HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO**  
Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Boreholes,  
Coolers, Iron, Brass and Lead Casting  
Machinery of Every Description  
—Made to Order—  
Particular attention paid to Ship's Black  
smithing. JOB WORK executed on the shortest  
notice.

**JOHN T. WATERHOUSE,**  
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GENERAL  
MERCHANDISE.  
1356 Queen Street, Honolulu

**J. M. WHITNEY, M. D., D. D. S**  
—Dental Rooms on Fort Street,  
Office in Brewer's Block, corner Hotel and Fort  
1356 y streets Entrance, Hotel street.

**C. E. WILLIAMS,**  
Importer, Manufacturer, Upholsterer.  
—AND DEALER IN—  
FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
Pianos and Musical Instruments.  
1359 105 FORT STREET

**M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.,**  
—IMPORTERS OF—  
Gen'l Merchandise and Commission  
Merchants Honolulu, H. I.

**M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.,**  
—Commission Merchants,  
No. 215 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal.  
Post Office Box 2693.  
1356 y

**HAWAIIAN WINE CO.**  
**FRANK BROWN, Manager.**  
28 and 30 Merchant Street, - Honolulu, H. I.  
(1893-19)

**BISHOP & COMPANY.**  
ESTABLISHED IN 1858.  
—BANKERS.—  
—DRAW EXCHANGE ON—  
THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO  
—AND THEIR AGENTS IN—  
New York, Chicago, Boston, Paris  
ANT  
—FRANKFORT-O.-THE-MAIN.—  
Messrs. M. N. Rothschild & Sons London  
The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney,  
in London and Sydney.

The Bank of New Zealand in Auckland,  
Christchurch, Dunedin and Wellington.  
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Cor-  
poration in Hongkong and Shanghai, China;  
and Yokohama, Hongkong and Nagasaki, Japan.  
The Bank of British Columbia in Victoria, Van-  
couver, Nanaimo, and Westminster, B. C.; and  
Portland, Oregon.  
And the Azores and Madeira Islands.

**DR. R. W. ANDERSON,**  
SUCCESSOR TO  
DRS. ANDERSON & LUNDY  
DENTISTS.  
Hotel St., opp. Dr. J. S. McGrew

**MEN**  
Special Doctors for Chronic, Pri-  
vate and Wasting Diseases.  
Dr. Liebig's Investigator the greatest remedy  
for Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood and  
Private Disease, overcomes Prematurities and  
prepares all for marriage life's duties, pleasures  
and responsibilities; (1 trial) bottle given or sent  
free to any one describing symptoms; call or  
address 400 Geary St., private entrance 405 M. S. St.,  
San Francisco.

**Canadian Pacific Railway**  
THE FAMOUS TOURIST ROUTE OF THE WORLD.  
IN CONNECTION WITH THE CAN-  
ADIAN-AUSTRALIAN STEAM-  
SHIP LINE, TICKETS ARE  
ISSUED  
TO ALL PORTS IN THE UNITED STATES  
AND CANADA, VIA VICTORIA AND VAN  
COUVER.  
MOUNTAIN RESORTS,  
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and  
Fraser Canon.  
Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver  
Tickets to all points in Japan, China, India  
and around the world.  
For Tickets and General Information  
**THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.,**  
Agents Canadian Pacific Railway and  
Canadian-Australian S. S. Line  
1425-1 y

ALL ANNEXATION ARGUMENTS.

American League Mass Meeting  
Draws a Large Crowd

ENGLISH AND HAWAIIAN SPEECHES

Paul Neumann Sends a Letter of Regret  
James Quinn is Out of Politics—  
Judge Hartwell, C. L. Hopkins, R. B.  
Brenham and C. B. Wilson Speaks.

AST night's mass  
meeting, held on  
Union Square under  
the auspices of the  
League, to discuss  
the question of an-  
nexation, attracted a  
large audience, the  
native element being  
fairly represented.

There was some hidden workings  
which prevented the natives attend-  
ing, but just what it was could not  
be ascertained.

The speaker's stand and immedi-  
ate locality was lit up by kerosene  
torchlights. On each side of the  
stand was placed Hawaiian and  
American flags. Benches placed  
inside the Gibson premises were  
occupied by a number of ladies.  
A stand was erected on the opera  
house side for the band.

At 7:45 D. B. Smith, who acted  
as chairman, opened the meeting.  
He spoke only a few moments and  
outlined the object of the occasion.  
His remarks were interpreted by  
C. L. Hopkins.

The following letter was read  
from Paul Neumann, who was  
among those billed to speak:

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS  
OF THE AMERICAN LEAGUE  
SIRS:—Certain gentlemen belonging  
to your League requested me to give  
expression of my sentiments upon the  
question of annexation, at the meet-  
ing to be held tonight. I gave a  
qualified promise to do so, but regret  
to say that I am prevented unavoid-  
ably from attending your assemblage.  
I will not refrain, however, from stat-  
ing so that it may be known, that I  
am unreservedly in favor of your  
movement to have the islands become  
a part of the domain of the United  
States of America. I shall, if the  
opportunity arises, work heartily  
with you to attain that end, and feel  
that as an American citizen I am  
doubly at home among you. I have  
the honor to be

Your obedient servant,  
PAUL NEUMANN.  
Honolulu, March 28, 1895.

Chairman Smith stated that it  
had been said the American  
League was an unknown quantity.  
Their by-laws and constitution  
favored annexation to the United  
States; that's why he belonged to  
it. We are gathered this evening  
to discuss a question deeply affect-  
ing the interests of the islands and  
all the people thereof. The discus-  
sion is friendly and the expression  
of feeling and sentiments are not  
centered in any one class.

In introducing the first speaker,  
Judge A. S. Hartwell, Chairman  
Smith referred to him as a strong  
and able exponent of annexation.

In opening his address Judge  
Hartwell said a friend of his asked  
him during yesterday if he was  
looking for inspiration. When a  
man knows what he wants and  
knows what he means, he does not  
find need of inspiration. The  
speaker did not need inspiration to  
discuss annexation. He said:

When my right hand shall wither  
and my tongue shall forget its cun-  
ning, then, and not until then, shall  
I fall to do whatever I can in favor of  
the annexation of Hawaii to the  
United States of America. When you  
consider the question from the Hawai-  
an point of view, and as a practical  
matter, apart from all sentimental  
associations with the late monarchy,  
how can any one hesitate to say that  
the highest and best interests of Ha-  
waii are identified with and depend  
upon annexation? It makes no differ-  
ence whether one has much or little of  
this world's goods. If he is a man of  
capital, he wants his capital to be  
secured by the strong arm of Uncle  
Sam. If he is not a man of capital,  
he wants the avenues of prosperity  
open to him. Annexation will give  
to Hawaii a new impetus for business,  
would let loose or bring new capital  
for new enterprises, and would per-  
mit a permanent free market for all  
the products of Hawaii. The great  
staple products of sugar and rice  
would no longer be at the mercy of  
United States tariff laws and treaties.  
Hawaii could then be protected by  
those laws and treaties against the  
monopoly of Japanese imports and  
trade which now impends over it, and  
which can be warded off in no other  
way.

As for the interest of the United  
States in annexing Hawaii, although  
I have no doubt upon that question,  
its discussion and decision belong to  
the people and congress of the United  
States, upon whose decision, when all  
the facts are before them, Hawaii  
can safely abide. It is time now  
to lay aside all the old differ-  
ences which related to the affairs  
of the late monarchy, and to  
bury them to the deepest oblivion.  
Some of you may think and do think  
that the changes of 1893 were brought  
about by the aid of the United States  
naval forces, and by the connivance  
of Minister Stevens and Captain  
Witte. Others think, as I do, that  
they were bound to come, and that  
the conservative and law-abiding ele-  
ment were compelled for their  
own protection to bring about those  
changes, just as they accomplished  
the great constitutional changes of  
1887, and put down the Wilcox revo-  
lution of 1889. But those issues are  
dead, and ought to be buried without  
any further formalities. They are as  
dead as Julius Caesar, and are of no  
more concern today to the people of  
Hawaii than is the volcano which  
once performed on yonder Punchbowl.  
They may serve the purposes of for-  
eign newspaper editors and correspon-  
dents, to fill up their columns, but I  
say that we have no more interest  
now in those things than we have in  
Nash's Ark. Let the dead past bury  
its dead, and now let us make com-  
mon cause for annexation, and for a  
greater Hawaii. New hopes, new in-  
spiration and new issues are before  
us. Let us show that the Republic  
of Hawaii is self-respecting, and self-  
sustained, and that it is determined to  
accomplish, and to be worthy of its  
manifest destiny of becoming a part  
of the Great Republic.

C. L. Hopkins was the next  
speaker. He addressed the assem-  
blage in Hawaiian. His remarks



CHARLES B. WILSON.

were listened to with interest by  
the Hawaiians present, and they  
seemed to be well satisfied with  
the stand taken by the speaker.  
Mr. Hopkins said in part:

You, no doubt, all look askance at  
me standing on this platform advocat-  
ing annexation. I see among you  
friends whom I worked with for the  
restoration of the monarchy. As we  
have different political views at present,  
I hope you will bear no malice  
toward me, as I assure you I bear  
none to those who differ from me. I  
know the feeling pervading the minds  
of Hawaiians who are not of the same  
persuasion as myself, that the present  
Government is odious to them; and  
would like to see it done away with,  
if possible. Now, gentlemen, have  
you never for one moment thought  
that by working and assisting in the  
annexation of these islands would be  
the means of ridding yourselves of  
that which is nauseating and objec-  
tionable to you? Supposing there  
was something unwholesome to your  
sense of smell, would you allow that  
putrid matter to remain? No; you  
certainly would remove it by all  
means; and if the present Government  
is objectionable to you, why do you  
not seize the weapon or means which  
will forever rid you of that which  
makes your heart sore? Gentlemen,  
annexation is the only weapon which  
lies before you. We tried to get rid  
of the Government by appealing to the  
United States under protest; we failed  
in that. We had commissioners sent  
to Washington to get from the Pres-  
ident an answer to the Queen's protest;  
we failed in that also. We sent an-  
other commissioner to England,  
France and Germany; we also failed  
in that. And, lastly, arms were taken  
up, and that means of overthrowing  
the Government failed also. Now,  
having tried various ways of wiping  
out the Government that you so de-  
test, what are you going to do now?  
Sit by and do nothing? I say no! I  
say you still have another weapon  
which is just as formidable as any, if  
you will only look at it in a proper  
light without prejudice—and that is  
annexation. You no doubt would want  
to hear of some of the benefits of an-  
nexation. They are numerous. Un-  
der it you will have the backing of a  
strong, powerful government; you will  
have an influx of capital which will  
give you all employment. It means  
that a cable will be laid here, which  
will bring ships, giving employ-  
ment to hundreds of you who have  
been accustomed to work on the  
wharves. It means money spent in  
the country by capitalists, making  
a prosperous community, and with  
your money in your pockets you will  
be able to buy fish at the fancy prices  
you were wont to pay for them, glad-  
dening the hearts of the poor fisher-  
men. Formerly there were thou-  
sands of people passing through the  
market of a Saturday, but now how  
many do you see? Very few indeed,  
showing as no other example can  
show, perhaps, what a poverty-stricken  
people we are. I know the failings  
of Hawaiians. They are lovers of  
saki, gin, fun, etc. How are you able

to gratify all your whims and cap-  
rices? You cannot do so now because  
you are poor; but if you will assist us  
in obtaining annexation you will be  
able to satisfy your every want, be-  
cause there will be plenty of money  
in the country. A government that  
is upheld by bayonets is no govern-  
ment to live under. When did you  
see such laws as are being enacted un-  
der the present government? I know  
you never did before. It is no doubt  
these things which renders the pres-  
ent government objectionable, as well  
as the overthrow of the form of gov-  
ernment under which you lived and  
had your being. Then why not join  
in this movement and by that  
means satisfy yourself as you can in  
no other way? There are, no doubt,  
here tonight those who have fathers,  
brothers, husbands and sweethearts  
incarcerated in the prison over there.  
If you have any regard for those un-  
fortunate people, who are dear to you,  
let me assure you the quickest and  
surest course for getting your friends  
—our friends—out is by annexation.  
Think well of this. Will you allow  
your friends to remain there when  
you have the means of making them  
free and happy men. Annexation  
means the shutting out of cheap Asi-  
atic labor, which is gradually push-  
ing Hawaiians to the wall. There  
was a time when Hawaiians did all  
the pot business. That has slipped  
through your fingers. Now they are  
competing with you in other lines,  
and if this continues you will be com-  
pletely crushed. So I ask you in all  
sincerity to ponder and weigh this  
question carefully; and I feel confi-  
dent you cannot fail to arrive at the  
same conclusion as I have, if you will  
cast aside your prejudice.

R. B. Brenham was introduced  
by the chairman as a rising young  
lawyer in town, who had been here  
only a short time. He is an ardent  
annexationist, and no doubt will  
convince you all of it before con-  
cluding his remarks. The speaker  
said in substance:

I thought of backing out and not  
coming here this evening, and would  
not have put in appearance but that I  
received some good news, which I  
know will interest you all. The mes-  
sage is one that enables me to say  
that annexation is a certainty. Walk-  
ing down Kaahumanu street the other  
day in company with a friend, I met  
a man whose face was familiar to me,  
and one whom I had met before. In  
appearance he was robust, his step  
springy, with countenance expressive  
of marked intelligence. He had nerve  
and eyes showing undaunted courage.  
I have met him in California, in  
Texas, in New York and elsewhere—  
he was a Chicago drummer. [Loud ap-  
plause.] Whenever the Chicago drum-  
mer comes to Hawaii the country is  
practically annexed. I have never  
addressed such a large crowd before,  
and I hardly know what to say. I  
remember when I was quite young  
my mother often read to me out of  
that good old book—the bible. There  
is one verse in Proverbs which can be  
used on this occasion with full force  
and effect. It is "Sweet are the words  
of a friend, but the smiles of an enemy  
are deceitful." That is just the case  
with the Hawaiians. They have been  
led into folly by those who only de-  
sired to advance their own interests  
through them. Deceit has caused  
them to follow in paths that have led  
to ruin. In recalling a conversation  
held with a number of gentlemen  
in San Francisco some time ago,  
wherein one of the number was  
praising the islands as a profit-  
able field for investment, one of  
gentlemen said he would never come  
to the country. There were two  
things there he could not tolerate—  
"slander and mosquitos." Our lives  
are short; let us not spend it in villi-  
fying one another, but show more fel-  
low feeling. America has something  
to say about this question of annexa-  
tion—in fact a settlement of it must  
be made over there. America is the  
most progressive country in the  
world. This will be fully verified  
when history is written. She stands  
at the head in art, science and inven-  
tion. There are more statesmen in  
the United States—[some one said  
"how about Cleveland?"] This is  
hardly fair, the speaker said, I am a  
Democrat. The mistakes made by  
Cleveland checked the progress of Ha-  
waii, of America and of the world. I  
exhort you one and all—especially  
the Hawaiians—to use every means  
in your power to bring about annexa-  
tion. Sooner it is accomplished the  
better it will be for all.

The speaker was loudly applaud-  
ed during the course of his remarks  
and at the conclusion of his ad-  
dress.

C. B. Wilson spoke a few min-  
utes. His address closed the pro-  
ceedings of the evening. He spoke  
in English and his address was  
interpreted into Hawaiian by C. L.  
Hopkins. Mr. Wilson's remarks  
were as follows:

We have gathered here for the first  
time to my knowledge to discuss an-  
nexation. Others who have preceded  
me can speak of the merits of it far bet-  
ter than myself. What I have to say in  
support of annexation is on behalf of  
the native Hawaiians. It has been  
said that we could not take any part  
in annexation. It has been claimed  
that all confidence in the white man  
has been lost. They came here and  
see what they have done. It has been  
said that these same white men have  
deprived us of all the rights guaran-  
teed by our chiefs. Those who have  
done this are the white men whom  
we have so well befriended. Not satis-  
fied, they have taken our government  
from us and the right to govern our-  
selves. Being an easy-going race the  
Hawaiians have been led by those who  
never had their interests at heart.  
Been led by those same persons who  
brought about the revolutions of 1887  
and 1889 and caused the overthrow of  
the monarchy in 1893 and which caused

the few Hawaiians to take part in the  
trouble a short time ago. Can any  
blame be attached to the white man?  
I say no. I blame the natives them-  
selves. They should have taken the  
advice of those who have interests  
in the country and who have made  
it what it is today in civiliza-  
tion and Christianity. By listening  
to ill advice the Hawaiians have lost  
their government and forfeited their  
vote; else they would have taken part  
in the constitutional convention, the  
last election and other matters. The  
wheels of progress will move along  
just the same, whether the Hawaiians  
want it or not; no power can inter-  
fere with it. If annexation is to be  
our destiny, the sooner it comes the  
better for all concerned. I have no  
objection to the present government,  
its form or that of a monarchy. On  
account of our mixed population  
neither can last without some strong  
arm to assist it. Dependence upon  
bayonets for a continuance of exist-  
ence means dissatisfaction among the  
masses. It must be conducted by the  
will of the people or it cannot last. I  
say again that annexation is the only  
solution of our difficulties. If not to  
the United States then some other  
country. Anything is preferable to  
the present state.

In closing the meeting, D. B.  
Smith added a few words. He did  
not think the present state of affairs  
could last long. He earnestly hoped  
for annexation. That star had  
already arisen, and in a short time  
would shed its refulgent beams  
over this little speck in the Pacific  
and make it a part and parcel of  
the grandest Republic on the face  
of the earth—the United States of  
America.

The Hawaiian Band added life  
to the occasion by the stirring  
strains rendered during the contin-  
uance of the proceedings.

Overtures were made to the Na-  
tional Band to furnish music for  
the occasion, and although more  
than a liberal amount of compen-  
sation was offered, they persistently  
refused to take part.

James Quinn, whose name ap-  
peared in the list of speakers, was  
not present. He is quoted as say-  
ing that politics no longer has any  
charms for him.

It is estimated that between 500  
and 600 people were present at the  
meeting last night.

ITS SEVENTH BIRTHDAY.

Rebekah Lodge Celebrates With  
Entertainment and Dance.

A most delightful entertainment  
was given last night by Rebekah  
Lodge in Harmony Hall, on the  
event of its seventh birthday.  
About seventy-five members with  
their friends were present.

The first number on the pro-  
gramme was the opening ode, sung  
by every one present. The anni-  
versary address was made by Mrs.  
C. K. Williams. Next came an  
instrumental solo by Miss Dayton;  
dialogue entitled "The Old  
Maids;" violin solo by Mr. Love,  
accompanied by his sister on the  
piano; dialogue by Misses Petrie  
and Turner, relating to the death  
of a pet doll, vocal solo by H.  
Tregloan; dialogue entitled "The  
Country Cousins;" violin solo by  
Mr. Lloyd, accompanied on the  
piano; recitation entitled "The  
Wreck of the Hesperus," by Miss  
Irene Fisher; recitation by Mrs. H.  
H. Williams, and a scene from  
"The Marble Hearts," by Mrs. D.  
P. Lawrence and Mr. George Tur-  
ner. The programme was inter-  
persed with music by the Quin-  
tette Club.

After the literary programme,  
the hall was cleared for dancing.  
Refreshments were served and one  
of the good old times was enjoyed  
until the wee small hours.

"Medicine Man's" Bundle.

A bundle containing a bag in  
which was a young pig tied around  
the neck with strips of red and  
white cloth, a bundle of awa root,  
and another of three young taro  
plants, was found yesterday morn-  
ing floating in the shallow water  
just back of the Pacific Mail wharf.  
This was evidently placed in the  
water by some Hawaiian "medi-  
cine man." It is believed by the  
superstitious natives that the prac-  
tice of such tomfoolery will cure  
diseases.

ARAGO, Coos Co., OREGON, Nov. 10,  
1893—I wish to inform you of the  
great good Chamberlain's Pain  
Balm has done my wife. She has  
been troubled with rheumatism of  
the arms and hands for six months,  
and has tried many remedies pre-  
scribed for that complaint, but found  
no relief until she used this Pain  
Balm, one bottle of which has com-  
pletely cured her. I take pleasure  
in recommending it for that trouble.  
Yours truly, C. A. BELLORD 50c.,  
and \$1 bottles, for sale by all medical  
dealers, BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents







## HIGH JINKS AT THE DRILL SHED.

Company D and Friends Spend An Enjoyable Evening.

MUSIC, TOASTS AND BANQUET.

Interior Decorations on a Mammoth Scale—Lieutenant Jones Does Himself Honor—Original Poem by Private Ramsey—Mr. Timmons' Oration.

A great deal of speculation was indulged in during the past week or so concerning the "High Jinks" to be given by Company D in the Drill Shed. No one knew exactly what was going to happen. Some said it was going to be "Nigger Minstrelsy," others that it was going to be a "feed," and still others that it was going to be a "put up job." That it was a delightful mixture of all three, none who were present last night will deny.

In place of the bleak and bare walls of the Drill Shed, flags and greens of all kinds were spread about in delightful profusion, transforming the interior into a holiday appearance.

A little distance from the main entrance a large American flag was draped, forming a graceful curtain between the outside darkness and the inside brightness. In the parting of the flag, forming the entrance, was a small cannon set on a pile of rocks and pointing outwards. Directly to the rear and suspended from the ceiling near the back wall were three flags—one Hawaiian, guarded on either side by an American. Almost directly under these was the table of honor, where the following persons sat: Adjutant General Soper, Lieutenant Colonel Fisher, Major Potter, Major McLeod, Captains Good, Gartsberg, Pratt, Wilder and Surgeon Cooper. Back of these and to the left was the Government band. Extending from the main table and forming the letter E were the three tables assigned to members of Company D and friends. On the outside of the tables were stacks of guns at regular intervals, giving the finishing touches to the decidedly military appearance of the scene.

After the playing of "Palolo" by the band, Company D and friends sat down to the most delightful spread that had been prepared by F. W. Chapman, the caterer. On the table of honor were two large cakes of ice, in the midst of which were frozen bouquets of various flowers. These were very wittily referred to by Lieutenant Colonel Fisher in his response to the toast, "To the Volunteers." As soon as everyone had satisfied himself with the good things, Toastmaster Captain W. G. Ashley introduced Captain W. C. Wilder, Jr., who delivered the address as follows: "I had no idea of what this 'High Jinks' was going to be. Some of us are finding out for the first time what 'High Jinks' are. (Laughter.) I can say for the Company that this is the first occasion where we have all been brought together socially, and I assure you it is certainly a successful one. I am glad to be here, and am sure that all the rest of you are of the same opinion. A toast was proposed to 'Our Guest'.

The response was to have been made by President Dole, but that gentleman not being present, Adjutant General Soper was called upon. The Adjutant General presented President Dole's compliments and best wishes, and expressed his own hopes for the welfare of the community.

The band struck up "Marching Through Georgia," and every one joined in the chorus, rendering it with great gusto.

The toast "To the Volunteers" was given by Lieutenant Jones, who spoke as follows:

CITIZENS AND MEMBERS OF COMPANY D:—We are here in response to that social feeling of good fellowship which is but the natural outcome and growth of companionship under circumstances like those through which we have lately passed. Ours has been an experience keen with incidents and which has brought us closer together, and from which we have drawn more or less benefit and knowledge. The toast, which I propose, "The Volunteers," is one which should always awaken the kindly feelings of every supporter and friend of the Government; for it may be said that to the volunteers lies the honor and credit of establishing the present Government and of maintaining it ever since. The term volunteer applies not alone to their uniformed militia of today. It applies as well to those brave men who, in January, 1893, undertook and successfully carried into execution the plan to organize a Government, which is today honored and respected abroad for its stability and intelligence. And it also applies to every one of those who, in the late insurrection, hastened to the support of the Government in its hour of need and peril, not knowing what they had to meet, but firm in the patriotic conviction that their cause was right and just, and if it lay within their power, should at all hazards be successful. The Republic of Hawaii can, with reasonable pride, point to its volunteers, who, through the last few years, have stood resolutely, shoulder to shoulder, ever ready at the call of duty to respond; and when that call came, freely offered themselves—their lives if need be—and by their energetic action stamped out an insurrection which menaced the life of the Government. The volunteers who wear the uniform of the Republic and bear its arms and color, I know are looking forward in anticipation to the time when all our hopes of annexation will be realized, and they as militia wear the uniform and bear the starry flag of the great Republic across the water. But until that time arrives, their support and allegiance to this Government will be as sincere and earnest as it has been in the past. The

volunteers did not take up arms to suppress the insurrection for personal gain; they were actuated by that higher and nobler attribute—patriotism. It was that sentiment and spirit which urged them to display the fidelity and courage, which I am proud to say was shown throughout the entire armed support of the Government; that spirit which rises in the breast of every man when his rights, his liberty, his home and the Government which protects him in the enjoyment of those rights are in danger.

A toast "To the Volunteers" was drunk.

In response Lieutenant Colonel Fisher spoke as follows: "In an instance such as this I am never offended when overlooked. I wish to dispel the idea that I am a volunteer. Gentlemen, I have been drafted into the service. (Laughter.) I might have spoken with great force had I been given the chance to warm up; but I have been placed next to an iceberg [referring to the block of ice directly in front of him, on the table], thus rendering all warmth in me impossible." A parallel was drawn by the speaker between the National Guard of America and the corresponding body in Hawaii. He said they must needs to stimulate a patriotic feeling from their very make-up. The band played "Rally 'Round the Flag."

Private Timmons, as orator of the evening, was called upon next. Mr. Timmons spoke in part, as follows: "I have been placed off in one corner by myself and feel very lonely, as I should. I am called upon for an oration."

"An oration is an elaborate harangue, that I believe describes it exactly. I can do the harangue part very well, but the elaborate is out of the question. My remarks tonight will be general and not in the nature of an oration." The speaker then went on to give a review of the events during the late rebellion and the strength which the Government gained.

Major Potter responded to the toast and spoke upon the advantages of annexation.

Private Westoby, accompanied by Mr. Ordway on the guitar, sang the "P. G. Volunteers." The was heartily encored.

In response to the toast, "To the Press," W. H. Coney thanked the members of Company D for the pleasant entertainment and kind treatment given to members of the fraternity.

Private Ramsey's poem was one of the principal events of the evening and created a great deal of merriment among the members of Company D—perhaps the only ones present who sufficiently appreciated the jokes and thrusts so ably rendered. Private Ramsey stood up on a chair, and in an original manner recited the following poem:

## COMPANY D.

'Tis not so very long ago—you can all remember the date— That there came a call for volunteers to protect the ship of state. The call was responded to hearty and well, the boys pressed forward in glee. And some of the bravest and best of those lads are the members of Company "D." Chan Wilder is the captain, boys, and a right good captain, too. With an iron will that he always shows when there's any hard work to do. And when Chan heard that the rebels had taken their stand on Diamond Head, He said he'd take Company "D" alone and bring them in 'live or dead. But we didn't go, and in our place went "F" and "E" instead. Two bands of regulars, brave and true, with Zeigler and Coyne at their head. And "D" went to the Executive building with orders there to stay. While "E" and "F" with Zeigler and Coyne were fighting the rebels that day.

But soon our orders came to march, and we gave three cheers with a will. And with Captain Wilder's boys of Company "B" we marched to Punchbowl Hill. Next morning, hungry and tired, we watched for the wagon with something to eat. And finally saw it come up the hill with old Huggins on the seat. Bringing twenty-five sandwiches two inches square and four quarts of coffee—that's all.

Sent to feed the one hundred and fifty boys by the orders of Captain Hall. So Lieutenant Jones for the wagon sprang to dish out the grub to the band. When Old Tom Means touched his hat and said, "Sir, sure I have it all here in my hand. And I'd best dish it out meself," said he, "So there's sure enough to go round." But Old Tom simply took what he wanted himself and spilled the rest on the ground. And the look on Jones' face as Old Tom walked away with the grub said as plain as could be, "You ought to be court-martialed! You're the Jonah of Company "D."

From Punchbowl we marched up Tantalus top, and Sherman's great march to the sea. Could not hold a candle to that midnight tramp by the gallant old Company "D." The night was as dark as an African son; no a sky in the stars could be seen. As we marched along with a musical tread, with everything calm and serene. But lo! from the rear rank comes a cry and we halt for the third time that night.

For there in the grass Sergeant Fagaros lay with his whiskers and face deathly white. Doc McDaniels sings out as he springs to his side his voice filled with emotion and poi. "You cannot die here the grass is too wet you must move on my poor soldier boy." But Fagaros grimly smiled and said as he rose from the grass cold and damp. Ring up for a back dear doctor I'm tired, I want to go back to the camp. But the doctor said as he fixed his ear near the place where his heart ought to be. I think you are perfectly able to walk you brave Sergeant of Company "D."

While half of our band were scouring the hills, the rest of old Company "D" Under Lieutenant Jones were making a raid at Manoa and Moiliili. Ganner Johnson was showing them what "D" could do by the aid of his well trained eye. As shell after shell from the Company's gun was fast making the enemy fly. As the battle raged on fierce and wild shot, shell and smoke filled the air. An angelic poet appeared on the scene, Joaquin Miller, with long golden hair. And his eyes were dimmed by the light he saw through the smoke, and he scribbled away. As he thought of his far off mountain home, loved to play. And he closed his eyes and saw queer things and weird figures come and go. And he laughingly cried as he jotted them down, "this will make six columns by Jo!" And he conjured up things in his own quiet way, that would leave old Tom Means far behind. Then folded his note book and floated away like the shadows he saw in his mind.

Then all of the boys started back to camp as happy as soldiers could be. For they knew the success of the day was due to the gallant old Company "D." So to guard duty all of the boys had to go and as usual they did it up right. With never a murmur of discontent through the silent hours of night. But Private Day the editor whom the lads all adore. Caught cold in his whiskers one night on post so he couldn't stand guard any more. So they put him high up in the tower to watch where the sephyras are frisky and gay. And the little winds had a big picnic that night with the whiskers of Editor Day. And when the boys heard the reb leaders were jailed and the others had all taken flight. Lieutenant Torbert started the singing at old Camp Wilder that night. And there Doc McDaniels sang "Rocked in the Deep" and "There Goes McManus the Jay." Ruby Dexter tried hard to sing a song too but the boys couldn't see it that way.

Corporal Effinger sprang from his seat by the door and sang "Daisy's Gone After the Ball."

While Dave Crozier looked in the mirror and sang "I'm the Man that They Say Knows It All." Corporal Johnson rose smiling and started to sing "Oh the Things That I Know are Quite Few." But he gave way to Burnett and Drummond who sang "We are Two Little Brave Boys in Blue." And all went well till Doc Clark got up and started to sing "Sweet Maria." Then Timmons fainted and all the boys rushed out, the last camp night of Company "D." And Harry Wilder did not sing at all, and he's to get a gold medal I hear. For the gallant rush that he made to the front when photographer Williams was near. But we still have Josh our funny man to keep the boys in glee. With his many trips of flights on land and exploits on the sea. But Josh has a soldier's talents too and at every call you'll see. Our Jovial Josh come to the front in the ranks of Company "D."

Toastmaster Ashley thought that the song Aloha Oe, played by the band and sung by all hands, was so good that an additional piece of music would not be amiss. Accordingly, he called on Private Clarke, who sang his far-famed original version of A Spanish Cavalier, which was rendered in a continual crescendo, followed by a very rapid diminuendo. A hearty encore resulted, but no response was forthcoming.

Corporal Kennedy gave a complete history of the doing of Company D during the late rebellion.

The health of the Regulars was drunk. Captain Good responded to the toast, presenting the good wishes of the body which he represented.

Major McLeod, suspecting that "something was about to drop," made a break for liberty and went out the front door. He was recalled and responded to the toast, "The Staff."

Sergeant-Major Towse, of the non-commissioned staff, paid a high tribute to the ladies, whose kind treatment during the late rebellion won the gratitude of all who were recipients of the good things which they distributed so freely. The speaker proposed the health of President Dole, which was most heartily responded to by every one in the house. Three cheers were then given for the President.

Private Tucker made the prophecy that Company D would continue as brilliant in the sky of the future as she had been in that of the past.

The health of the Star Spangled Banner was drunk and three cheers given.

Amid cheering and shouting and the strains of Hawaii Pono, the delightful gathering broke up.

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY manufacture rubber stamps of all descriptions.

## Prize Exhibition of Land Shells.

ANY RESIDENTS, WHO MAY have collections of land shells, which they would be willing to put on public exhibition are invited to correspond with Prof. W. T. Brigham, Curator of the B. P. Bishop Museum. It is proposed to offer prizes for the best collections. The collections will be displayed in the central tables of the Museum Annex. Every possible facility will be afforded for naming and arranging the shells. The Museum will be open to the public on Fridays and Saturdays, and the collections will be on exhibition for three weeks, beginning May 10. 3930 1834-1m

## Castle &amp; Cooke L'd.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL Life Insurance Company

OF BOSTON.

Also Fire Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

CONSOLIDATED Soda Water Works Company, Limited

Replanned, Corner Allen and Fort Sts.

HOLLISTER & CO.,

3710 1858-1v Agents.

RUBBER STAMPS

At Gazette Office.

## MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

To know that a single application of the CUTICURA REMEDIES will afford instant relief, prevent rest and sleep, and point to a



by the CUTICURA REMEDIES are speedy, permanent, and economical. Guaranteed absolutely pure by chemical analysis.

ALL ABOUT THE SCALP, SKIN, SCALP, AND HAIR, post-free, of BUNSON, SMITH & CO., HONOLULU, H. I. CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c. SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, 5c.



## Disfiguring Facial Blemishes

Are the cause of much unhappiness which may be prevented by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as the purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.



## WRINKLED BEAUTIES SHOULD

Use LOLA MONTZ CREAM. Skin Food and Tissue Builder. Does not cover, but heals and cures blemishes of the skin. Makes the tissues firm and builds up the worn-out muscle fibers, and makes them plump. Lowest in price and best in value. 75 CENTS LARGE POT

MRS. HARRISON'S FACE BLEACH. Cures most aggravated cases of Freckles, Blackheads, Flesh Worms, Sunburn, Sallowness, and Moth Patches. Quick in action and permanent in effects. PRICE \$1

MRS. HARRISON'S FACE POWDER. Pure adhesive and positively invisible. Three shades—white, flesh, brunette. Will not clog the pores, stays on all day. PRICE 50 CENTS.

MRS. HARRISON'S HAIR VIGOR. Stops Falling Hair in one or two applications. Prevents Gray Hair and causes rich and luxuriant growth of hair to grow on bald heads. Cases of years standing specially invited to a trial. PRICE \$1

MRS. HARRISON'S HAIR RESTORE. Only four to ten days required to restore hair to its natural color. Is not a dye or bleach. No sediment or stickiness. Color is permanent when once your hair is restored to its natural shade. Hair becomes glossy and clean. PRICE \$1.

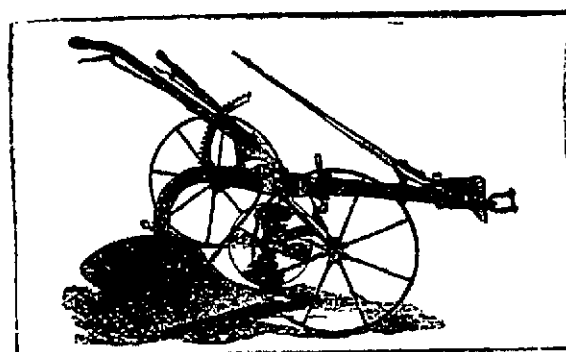
MRS. HARRISON'S FRIZZ. For keeping the hair in curls a week at a time; not sticky; don't leave a white deposit on the hair. PRICE 50 CENTS.

MRS. NETTIE HARRISON, America's Beauty Doctor.

26 Geary Street, San Francisco, Cal.

For sale by HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, 523 Fort Street, Honolulu.

Any lady call at Hollister Drug Company will be given a Lady's Journal containing a Beauty Lecture written by Mrs. Nettie Harrison.



The above MOLINE WHEEL WALKING PLOWS we now carry in stock and can fill orders for same promptly. They have been thoroughly tried and the fact that we have sold SEVENTEEN on the island of Hawaii alone during the past two months shows that the planters know a good thing when they see it.

We still sell the well-known Hall Breaker, 12, 14, 15 and 16-inch, which is also made by the MOLINE PLOW COMPANY. One of our latest customers says this:

"Send me a 16-inch 'Hall's' Breaker, I have tried other makes lately and find they do not do the work that yours will."

We have all sizes of Plows from 4 to 16 inches; also side hill and furrow Plows.

We have the most complete assortment of Tools of all kinds for clearing sugar or coffee lands.

Our stock of SHIP CHANDLERY and ROPE has been added to lately and we can furnish almost anything needed.

"WAUKEGAN" BARBED WIRE is far ahead of any other make; try it, and you will be surprised with the results. If you prefer galvanized or black plain Fence Wire we have a heavy stock.

If you want a perfect wire stretcher send to E. O. Hall & Son.

## Pacific Guano and Fertilizer COMPANY.

G. N. WILCOX, President. T. MAY, Auditor.

J. F. HACKFELD, Vice-President. E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.

P. O. BOX 484. MUTUAL TEL. 467.

OUR NEW WORKS AT KALIHI being completed, we are now ready to furnish all kinds of

## ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS!

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia,

Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer Salts

ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist.

All goods are guaranteed in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager

Daily Advertiser, 75 Cents per Month

## H. Hackfeld &amp; Co.

are just in receipt of large importations by their Iron Works "Paul Iseberg" and "J. C. Pfleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America consisting of

## A Large and Complete Assortment

—OF—

## DRY GOODS,

—SUCH AS—

Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Shootings, Domestic, Tickings, Regattas, Drills

Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns, A WIDE ASSORTMENT OF

## DRESS GOODS, ZEPHYRS, ETC

in the latest styles.

A splendid line of FLANNELS, black and colored MERINOS and CASHMERES.

SATINS, VELVETS and FLUSHES, ORAPE, &c.

## TAILORS' GOODS,

a full assortment;

Silesias, Sleeveless, Stiffens, Italian Cloth, Molekins, Meltons, Serge, Kammaras &c., &c., &c.

## Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Tablecovers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroidery, Cutlery, Perfumery and Soaps, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

—A large variety of—

## SADDLES,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reebstein & Soller Planos, Iron Bedsteads, &c.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Fats, Canned Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages, Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Corlups, Filterpress Cloth.

Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galv. Iron—Best and 3 Best, Galv. Corrugated Iron

Steel Rails, 18 and 20, R. R. Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, R. E. Steel Sleepers.

Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, &c.

—ALSO—

## Hawaiian Sugar and Rice,

Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and Eldorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, &c., &c., &c., &c.

For sale on the most liberal terms and at lowest prices.

BY

## H. HACKFELD &amp; CO.

## CASTLE &amp; COOKE

LIMITED,

## IMPORTERS,

## BUILDERS' HARDWARE

—AND—

## GENERAL

## Merchandise

Plantation Supplies,

Steel Plows,

made expressly for Island Work with extra Parts.

## CANE KNIVES,

## Agricultural Implements!

CARPENTERS', BLACKSMITHS'

—AND—

## MACHINISTS' TOOLS

Painters' Supplies,

Blake's Steam Pumps,

Weston's Centrifugals,

## Wilcox &amp; Gibbs' Sewing Machines

LUBRICATING OILS,

Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc. Etc.

## CASTLE &amp; COOKE L'd

IMPORTERS.

Hardware and General Merchandise

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY manufacture rubber stamps of all descriptions.



# Hawaiian Gazette

## SEMI-WEEKLY.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1895

The unanimous sanction of the proposition advanced by the ANVERTISER to place a man of thorough military training at the head of the armed forces of the country leaves no question as to the line of action to be pursued. Furthermore there should not be an unnecessary delay in obtaining the man and putting him at work at the earliest moment. The first mail to the Coast is none too soon to put the matter in the hands of Minister Thurston.

THE good work of the W. C. T. U. in establishing a Woman's Exchange cannot be overestimated. There are many women in every city who either from sentiment or the exacting cares of home life are unable to turn a helping financial hand which is often times needed. A medium is now to be created whereby the needy are enabled to obtain a market for their handiwork and are freed from the publicity from which so many shrink. The mother can now occupy the spare moments making useful articles that will find a ready market both among the tourists and the households of the city. The good women who have gratuitously given their time and attention to the movement should receive the hearty cooperation and support of the entire community.

WHILE the majority of the American delegates to the International Monetary Conference are strong silver advocates, they will by no means find it an easy matter to carry the conference for bimetalism. The sentiment of the British House of Commons is expressed in the resolution that "this House regards with increasing apprehension the constant fluctuations and growing divergence in the relative value of gold and silver, and heartily concurs in the recent expression of opinion upon the part of the government of France and the government and parliament of Germany in regard to the serious evils resulting therefrom. It, therefore, urges upon the Government the desirability of co-operating with other nations in an international conference to consider what measures can be taken to mitigate these evils." Notwithstanding the evil is admitted, the lower branch is far from committing itself to bimetallic principles. In the words of Sir William Harcourt, "If France and Germany, or any other powers, wish to combine on the question, they can do so. But it is not for Great Britain to follow their example."

UNITED STATES Consular Clerk Martin, in a recent report to the State Department, shows the wonderful development of England's telegraph system since it came under the control of the Government in 1870. During the year following the purchase, the total number of telegrams handled weekly by all offices was estimated at from 128,000 to 215,000, while for 1893 the total exceeded 1,100,000, and the number sent annually exceeded seventy million. The number of words handled in the press service is thirty-six times more than in 1869. In place of sending 75 words per minute one way, the wires now carry 500 words a minute and six messages are sent simultaneously on one wire. The service is performed with strict punctuality, the average time of transmission of a message being about 7 or 9 minutes as against 2 or 3 hours in 1870. The rate is 12 cents for 12 words paid by stamps. It is impossible to estimate the cost of the service, owing to the combination with the postal service. England, however, does not look upon the telegraph as a means of direct revenue, but reaps the reward through the aid rendered general trade by means of prompt information. When the United States comes to know the indirect revenue to be derived from improved telegraphic communication, the cable question will be grappled with greater vim.

### JAPAN'S FACTORY LABOR.

The wonderful progress made by Japan in the development of modern industries has excited widespread comment and not a little approbation from those who see in the manifestations of the common people a desire to become the equals and finally competitors with the working people of what have been known as the more enlightened nations. The Japanese are ambitious, and appear ready to accept almost any condition of servitude so long as it constitutes a step that will in the course of events put them shoulder to shoulder with races that have long posed as their superiors. Hours of labor and remuneration are as nothing when the object to be attained is taken into consideration. This complaisance is abused by employers to an extent that would never be allowed among the nations with which Japan will sooner or later come in direct competition. A German writer gives a comprehensive idea of how this slavery of men, women and children is brought about, particularly in the cotton factories which employ a large number of hands.

The usual time to begin work is 6 a. m., but the workmen are willing to come at any time, never complaining if they are ordered out at 4 a. m. Wages are maintained at a figure to which no American would submit. In the large industrial centers weavers and spinners average only 15 cents a day, women receiving only 6 cents a day. A single establishment at Kanagafuchi employs 2100 men, and 3700 women. The laborers are divided into day and night shifts, the only interruption in the twelve hours work being forty minutes taken for a meal. Lodging houses near the factories furnish meals at the price of not quite 1 1/2 cents. The manufacturers have quickly learned to take advantage of women and children as cheaper labor than men. Thirty-five spinneries give work to 16,879 women and about one-third the number of men. Girls eight and nine years of age are forced to work from nine to twelve hours a day, notwithstanding the law requires they should be in school. The teachers complain but the employers form a powerful syndicate and the officials offer few effective objections. On every hand the employers raise barriers placing employees completely at the mercy of heartless grinding corporations.

The ready submission of the working people to the indifference of employers, the employment of children who for the best interests of the nation should be in schools and the breaking up of home life by making human machines of women are facts which the modern student of social problems cannot look upon with favor. If Japan's commercial progress is gained by making slaves of its common people it has yet many lessons to learn. Such methods do not raise the intellectual and moral standard on which the lasting strength of a nation must be based.

IF THE country or the Government is to derive any benefit from the mass meeting last night, it fails to show results upon the surface. In the first place we can but consider it ill-timed in consequence of the possible interpretation that might be placed upon the fact of one of the speakers being a candidate for election to the Legislature. Annexation gatherings should be free from anything and everything savoring of local politics. It is also much better to wait for the assuaging influences of time, and quiet, instructive labor among a people once opposed to the movement, before indulging in any red fire demonstration. The Government is practically pledged to annexation and cannot nor has it shown, the spirit to beg the question. The sentiments expressed undoubtedly voice the spirit of the majority of the community, they are for annexation first, last and always, but not necessarily favorable to a gathering that suggests a reading between the lines. We can but commend the

ready response of the advocates, old and new, to the call to speak a word for annexation. Had they refused they were in danger of being classed as lukewarm. The real object to be attained, however, is best reached at the present juncture, by a calm study of the situation and active man-to-man work.

### CHURCH INFLUENCE IN POLITICS.

How a little religious leaven leaventh the whole political lump is brought out in an interesting manner by statistics compiled by Rev. Dr. Roberts in a recent issue of the New York Independent. Although the tables are prepared to show the comparative voting strength of the Catholics and Protestants in the United States, they also bring out the fact that a large percentage of the voters in the country are not communicants of any church.

Of the total population of 62,622,250 in the Union, as enumerated in the last census, about one-third, or 20,613,307 are described as church communicants, 13,974,634 being Protestants and 6,257,891 Roman Catholics. His estimate of the number of qualified voters is 15,137,889. At the last election for President, the actual voters numbered 12,077,657. Of these actual voters he estimates that about 10,000,000 were nominally Protestants and that 3,500,000 of these were Protestant communicants. Placing all the remaining as Roman Catholics, gives the last-named a voting strength of 2,000,000, as against 3,500,000 Protestant church members. We see by this display of figures that the voting strength of the nation is in the hands of the 10,000,000 nominal Protestants, a number nearly twice as large as the combined forces of the Protestant and Catholic communicants. The power of the nation is in the hands of men non-committal, so far as their religious preferences are concerned. Yet no one would presume to class the United States as a nation of infidels and non-believers. Far from it. Laws, educational institutions, and in fact the prevailing sentiment of the American Union show the unmistakable stamp of Protestantism. The church communicants could be voted out of power twice over, and the country turned over to infidelity. The influence of the professors of religion is not measured in numbers, but in the underlying power of the Church which manifests itself quietly, indirectly, but none the less positively. The great majority of nominal Protestants, though not allied to any particular church or denomination, are swayed and guided by the forces of Christianity that emanate from Christ-like doctrine. While they may not accept the creeds used as a means to bring about the organization of the working forces of the Church, they unconsciously acquiesce to the broad principles of liberality of which the small coterie of church-followers have always been forerunners. The desire to "serve God according to the dictates of their own conscience" was indirectly responsible for the founding of the Great Republic; and though the politics of the nation may, at times, appear to have wandered far from the ideals established in many minds, there is still the steady march of the nominally religious majority toward that which is higher and better in social and political life. Influence cannot always be calculated numerically.

AN amusing incident of local politics was the nomination on Monday evening of a legislative candidate for the fourth district by a gathering representing an entirely different section. Useless haste to obtain political glory has side-tracked thousands of aspirants.

BISHOP WILLIS says the Anglican Church is not opposed to progress as defined by increased civil liberty. We will allow this to be true, which makes it all the more deplorable that the Church should have such a mighty poor representative of its political principles in this country.

The ADVERTISER and GAZETTE on sale at Hilo, J. A. Martin news agent.

### LUCKY ON THE SLOPE.

CALIFORNIA ORANGE GROWERS WILL MAKE MONEY THIS YEAR.

The Killing Frosts in Florida Mean Fortunes For Owners of Groves in the Vicinity of Los Angeles—How the Golden Globular, Succulent Fruit is Picked.

This is a great year for the orange growers of California. Though the crop is only about two-thirds of a full yield, it is of the highest average grade yet known, and in spite of the hard times there is certain to be a ready, not to say a clamorous, market for every one of the delicious golden globes the Pacific coast can this year produce and at prices insuring at least as great a net profit as has ever been realized. The high prices are due, of course, to the unprecedentedly cold



OLD WAY OF PICKING ORANGES.

weather which swooped down upon the orange groves of Florida during the last days of December, the first days of January and again early in February. As soon as the news of the earlier freeze became public property eastern and northern dealers began to telegraph to the Pacific coast for oranges, and when the February cold wave completed the ruin of the Florida crop, killing thousands of trees outright as well as spoiling what fruit had survived to that time, the wires were fairly made hot by the orders. Today there are lying in the banks of Los Angeles and other cities of southern California sums of money aggregating more than \$2,000,000, which have been deposited to pay for early shipments, and every one in the orange growing region is happy in anticipation of the harvest just now beginning.

The crop, it is believed, will amount to at least 2,800,000 boxes, and growers are talking about \$2 and \$2.50 a box, so that the gross amount of money that will find its way to the slope in return for oranges this season is pretty certain to be more than \$5,000,000. As there is a good profit in the fruit at \$1.50 a box, the reason for jubilation on the part of the California growers is apparent. Last year was also a good one from their standpoint, but in 1892 and 1893 they suffered severely. Frost was the cause of their trouble in 1892, the temperature falling so low one night as to ruin more than \$3,000,000 worth of fruit. The next year a combination of buyers was effected for the purpose of keeping the price down to \$2 a box. The growers objected and held off as long as possible, but failed to properly organize for the marketing of the fruit themselves. Finally, when the season was too far advanced for them to so organize, they hurried the crop to the east and sold at ruinous prices, not more than \$300,000 being received for what should have brought between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000. In 1894 the growers combined and marketed the fruit themselves at prices that returned large net profits.

It is estimated that between \$33,000,000 and \$35,000,000 is now invested in orange groves in California. Twenty years ago the industry as it now exists had not yet been born. There were a few oranges at Los Angeles and some near the old Franciscan mission of San Gabriel, the annual product of which was about 2,000 boxes. None of these oranges, however, was sent east, both because of the heavy freights and the fact that the San Francisco market ab-



THE KNIFE AND THE CHUTE.

sorbed all the fruit at good rates. But when the trains of the Southern Pacific railroad began to run between San Francisco and New Orleans much lower freights were at once established, and this caused the first boom in orange lands, for it was then possible to ship the fruit east at a profit. When the facilities offered by the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad were added to those of the Southern Pacific, the boom was greatly increased, and investors hurried to southern California. There are in bearing at present about 10,000 acres of groves, while eight times as many acres have been planted.

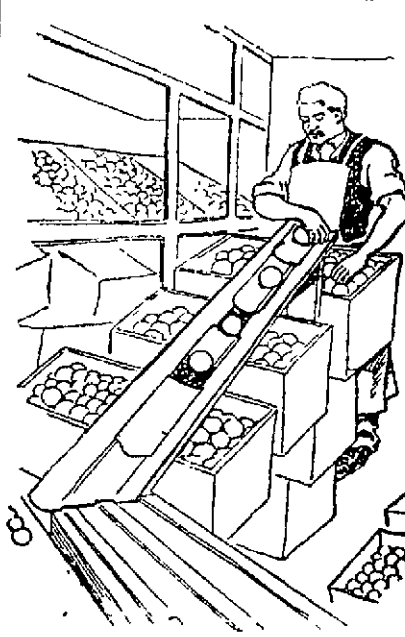
It is not likely that many persons not directly interested in the business of handling oranges know that the Florida and California crops mature

at different periods, so as not to interfere with each other in the market, but such is the case. The picking of the Florida crop ordinarily begins in December, and had it not been for the disastrous cold weather of this season would now be at its height, and Florida oranges would have been plentiful and cheap in the northern markets during February and March. As it is, they are scarce and dear, and also of poor quality. The picking of the California crop, however, begins before Feb. 1, lasting until about the middle of May. California oranges always bring better prices than the Florida fruit, and it is held by the slope growers that this is because the demand for fresh fruit adds by the human system is more exacting in the spring than during the winter. Acting on this theory, only a few in California have cultivated the earlier ripening varieties which grow quite as well there as in Florida.

Orange picking time, both in California and Florida, is a good deal like hop picking time in hop regions, bean pulling time where beans are raised, and the cranberry season on the bogs of Cape Cod and New Jersey. It is signalized by the advent of a large floating population. In southern California there are many Mexicans and some Chinese among the pickers. Orange picking in Florida is largely in the hands of the negroes as a matter of course, and the season in both regions is one of general hilarity and unmitigated bustle.

Oranges are not picked in a few days or weeks, as apples are, because they do not ripen simultaneously, as does the fruit with which the serpent tempted Eve. Not only do the oranges in a given orchard ripen at different periods, but those upon a single tree may mature months apart. In fact, you may often see white blossoms, green fruit and fully ripened golden spheres hanging together upon the same tree. Orange pickers work in gangs under overseers. When it is time to begin picking in any given grove, a gang takes possession until all the mature fruit has been gathered. To each tree the overseer assigns certain men, and they are held strictly responsible for the fruit upon that tree both as to quantity and quality. In most cases each man carries a bag suspended from his neck in front, and in his hand a pair of clippers. With the latter he carefully cuts the stems, for if the oranges are picked the skin is apt to be slightly wounded, and this means certain decay.

Orange pickers who use the bag also use long tupples, but in some groves the tupples and bag have



CHUTE ORANGES.

been supplanted by a patented contrivance consisting of a knife on a long pole to which is attached a canvas tube or chute. With the knife the picker carefully severs the stem, and the orange drops into the tube, through which it is conveyed to a box upon the ground. In order to prevent a too swift descent, which would render the fruit liable to bruises, the tube is furnished with a series of traps at intervals of a few inches. These traps open at slight pressure, and the orange finally lands in the box unmarred and perfect.

After the picking comes the washing or scrubbing. In California this is usually done by Chinamen. After the scrubber has cleaned off the black stain or rust and polished the fruit with a cloth he passes the yellow sphere to the sorter who gathers all the oranges of the same size together. Sometimes he does this with a simple mechanical contrivance consisting of runways. After the sorting each orange is wrapped in paper and boxed for shipment.

Great ingenuity has been exercised by California orange growers in the devising of schemes preventing damage by cold weather. One of these is the starting of bonfires whenever the mercury sinks unduly. Another consists of a network of water pipes running through the grove, which, when the water is turned on, will project into the air innumerable fine sprays, thus producing an artificial fog. Still another plan is the laying of pipes, from which stand pipes arise at intervals of, say, 50 feet. The whole system of pipes is filled with crude petroleum, and in a marvelously short time a blaze of burning oil can be started from the top of each of the standpipes.

Those who have never seen an orange grove are prone to think of it as a grassy expanse, dotted with the fruit trees, under the shade of which one may recline upon the emerald turf and dream away the happy hours if so inclined. As a matter of fact, a well cared for orange grove is devoid of grass, for the soil should be kept constantly cultivated, and besides many California orange groves are so thoroughly irrigated that the soil under the trees is always damp, not to say muggy.

Those who have been lucky in California orange growing have made fortunes, but those who have been unlucky are quite as numerous as the fortunate ones.

SAM P. CORTZ.

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY manufacture rubber stamps of all descriptions.

## Timely Topics

March 25, 1895.

What about the cable? Does the United States Senate believe that other governments will be willing to accept a "dog in the manger" policy and allow the Pacific to be without a cable? Do the Senators for one moment imagine that the Nicaragua Canal will continue to exist merely in the imagination of the world and as a channel only for paper ships? We know not. Hawaii is interested in both schemes to a very great extent because there is no doubt that her commerce will be increased by the completion of one or both of the measures. Nor is Hawaii the only locality to be benefitted. The United States, particularly the States along the eastern and western seaboard will profit by the completion of the canal to a wonderful extent; the merchant marine that has been lying idle will receive an impetus the like of which has not been felt in years. Freight could be so much reduced that thousands of tons would be shipped from New York that would not otherwise leave the warehouses.

We have just received another invoice of the celebrated Dietz Oil Stoves, the same now extensively used in Honolulu and which give universal satisfaction. As a fuel, coal oil is extensively used in the United States and here on account of its cheapness and because of the quickness with which a meal may be cooked. With the Dietz Oil Stove there is absolutely no odor from the burning oil and no danger of explosion. The cost of oil for a meal averages about three cents and when you are through heat and expense ceases. We have never had a word of dissatisfaction from parties using these stoves; on the contrary we are told that they will broil, fry, bake, and roast equally as good as a wood or coal stove and at less expense.

If you contemplate renewing the youth of your dwelling by the use of a little paint, bear this fact in mind: Hendry's Ready Mixed Paint will go further and retain the gloss and color longer than any other ready mixed paint on the market. We have it for inside or outside work in quart, half gallon, and gallon tins. If you want to do a little odd job and do not require the services of a painter get a tin of our paint—always ready for use. If you are, for any reason, opposed to the ready mixed article we can supply you with either English or American lead and raw or boiled oil at the lowest possible price.

The Avery sugar land implements have proven a wonderful saving to the planters here and our sales are constantly increasing. Planters are realizing that economy must be practiced in every department of their plantations and labor saving implements are on the road to success in this respect. We will gladly furnish information and supply photographs to parties interested.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Ltd.  
Opposite Spreckels' Block,  
607 FORT STREET.



# LOCAL BREVITIES.

A colonel for the first regiment will be imported.

Miss Leita Wilder is typewriter in the Foreign Office.

Steamer China will be due from the Coast next Tuesday.

The Holomua plant will be sold by Morgan at noon today.

The late Paul Kanoa left property to the amount of \$24,500.

A smoking concert will be given this evening in the Scottish Thistle Club.

The Peru is due today from China and Japan en route to the Coast.

Fine lot of mules are offered for sale at reasonable prices by Wright & Norton.

Dr. Northrop's lecture on "Village Improvement" will take place this evening.

A number of attorneys will leave by the Hall this morning to attend court at Kau.

It is reported that R. B. Brennan will be an independent candidate for the legislature.

Internal improvements are being made in the banking house of Claus Spreckels & Co.

Dr. B. G. Northrop gave a lecture on Japan, before the Punahou scholars yesterday afternoon.

F. A. Schaeffer & Co. have just received a carefully selected assortment of choice Havana cigars.

J. J. Egan will leave for New York next month to purchase a new and complete line of dry goods, dress goods, etc.

H. B. M. S. Nympe was to have sailed yesterday, but some important matters detained her. She will probably leave this morning.

A horse owned by Commissioner Hawes ran away yesterday and sustained serious injury. The services of a veterinary surgeon were required.

Wilfred Greenwell, while practicing football at Punahou yesterday, had several of his front teeth knocked out in a collision with another player.

J. F. Morgan, the popular auctioneer, accompanied by his daughter, will leave for Kona this morning by the Hall. He expects to be away for about a week.

Mrs. Admiral Beardslee, Minister and Mrs. Willis and Mrs. S. M. Damon paid a visit to the Philadelphia yesterday, in company with Admiral Beardslee.

Dr. J. S. McGrew is contemplating the erection of three fine cottages on his property corner of Alakea and Beretania streets, the former site of the Dadoit house.

A toast was proposed to Professor Berger and his band at the "High Jinks" of Company D, Wednesday night and was answered by a rousing rendition of "The National Guard of Hawaii."

Secretary Corbett, of the Y. M. C. A., has purchased a fine volcano painting executed by Howard Hitchcock, from C. D. Chase. Mr. Corbett will send the picture to friends in the East.

J. W. Jones, First Lieutenant, and J. L. Torbert, Second Lieutenant, was the result of the ballots cast last night at Company D's meeting for the election of officers to fill the above positions.

Two divisions from the Philadelphia were given target practice yesterday—the first division shooting in the morning and the second in the afternoon. The target used is placed 300 yards from the quarantine station landing.

The local demand for fertilizers manufactured by the Pacific Fertilizer Company is so great that the company cannot supply the product. In a short time, however, the capacity of the plant will more than equal the amount of consumption, local as well as foreign.

H. M. Dow, chief clerk of the Marshal's office, received an immense number of bills yesterday that had been paid in his department. The lot of bills weighed four pounds, representing some \$18,000 or \$20,000, with sums ranging from twenty-five cents upwards.

Read the following extract from a letter of Chas. M. Gutfield, of Reedley, Fresno Co., Cal. "It is with pleasure I tell you that by one day's use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy I was relieved of a very severe cold. My head was completely stopped up and I could not sleep at night. I can recommend this remedy." A cold nearly always starts in the head and afterwards extends to the throat and lungs. By using this remedy freely as soon as the cold has been contracted it will cure the cold at once and prevent it from extending to the lungs. For sale by all medical dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Agents.

You can buy the latest dates of this paper at Kilo of J. A. Martin.

# FURNISH A HOME MARKET.

W. C. T. U. Work to Aid Dependent Women.

## THE RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Co-operation of the Community Necessary for Success—Small Articles for Tourists Will Meet Ready Sale. Poi and Food for the Home.

As the public have already been informed there is to be a Woman's Exchange opened in this city at No. 719 King street on Wednesday next, April 3d. The desire of the promoters is to make this a means of helping women in efforts at self-support, and particularly to aid our sisters of the Hawaiian race who are so many of them at this time left in peculiarly trying circumstances of dependence on their own efforts.

In order to make this a success, it is necessary to have a large interest and patronage from the whole community. To aid all in learning the objects of the Exchange, the Rules are appended. They are modeled after the plan of the Exchange in Santa Barbara, Cal., which has been an exceptionally successful one. The ladies of the W. C. T. U. Committee have been encouraged that already there are a number of applicants for the privilege of being depositors. In order to facilitate organization, it is desired there should be a sufficient base of supplies, especially of food, in order to prevent overcrowding on the day of opening. It will be seen by Rule 1 that "none but first-class goods will be received and sold." It is hoped that this will not discourage any woman from bringing a sample of any home-made articles of food at any time, subject to suggestions from the manager or members of the committee.

Home-made poi, from responsible parties, will be a specialty—at present only to be received by order of the Exchange.

By "perishable articles," in Rule 6, is meant fruit, flowers, delicate cakes, puddings, poi, etc.

The committee beg to suggest that fancy articles of small value, particularly those of Hawaiian manufacture, will find ready sale than those of higher price. Small articles which can be easily packed in a valise or hand-bag will be more sought by tourists than many larger ones.

## RULES OF HONOLULU WOMAN'S EXCHANGE.

1. The object of the Woman's Industrial Exchange of Honolulu is to benefit women individually. No work from societies will be admitted, except as subject to the consent of the Board of Managers, and only first-class goods will be received and sold.
2. A charge of ten per cent. will be made by the Exchange on all sales, and, at present, no other charges will be made.
3. Each depositor will be given a number, which must be used to represent her in all business or correspondence with the Exchange.
4. Depositors must securely fasten their numbers and price to each article, and keep a list of every consignment, all consignments to be delivered at the Exchange at owner's expense and risk.
5. Depositors of food shall furnish samples as required, and all preserves, pickles and jellies must be distinctly labeled.
6. Perishable articles will not be received except in response to demand, or at the owner's risk.
7. Depositors must label dishes and packages, or take the risk of loss. A small cash deposit will be required of purchasers taking dishes home to be returned.
8. Perishable food should be marked with date of consignment. Two days shall be the limit that such articles may be kept.
9. Manager will not sell on credit.
10. All questions will be referred to the committee or management. The committee reserves to itself the right to decide on all applications.
11. The Exchange does not hold itself responsible for losses by fire, theft or accident after having taken reasonable precaution.
12. Intending depositors shall make application to the manager, or to members of the committee.

## W. C. T. U. COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:

Mrs. J. M. WHITNEY, Chairman.  
Miss M. A. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary and Treasurer.  
Mrs. T. D. GARVIN,  
Mrs. E. W. JORDAN,  
Mrs. O. H. GULICK,  
Mrs. W. L. HOPPER.

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY manufacture rubber stamps of all descriptions

# TESTIMONY FOR KINDERGARTEN.

Refining Influence Among Children of San Francisco.

Free Kindergartens Have Taken Babies From the Curbstone—Young Lives In a New Atmosphere.

The excellent work of the Kindergarten in San Francisco is shown to some extent in the following extract from Mrs. Cooper's annual report of the Golden Gate Kindergarten for 1893:

I must not fail to give you the testimony of one of our most successful primary principals, who has been in the school department for over twenty-five years. Superintendent Swett, a notable educator in his annual report, has the following to say: "The training received in the Free Kindergarten schools is having a marked effect on the children that enter the receiving classes of the public schools. I asked Miss Agnes Manning, principal of the Webster School, one of the largest primary schools in the city, to give me a written opinion on this point, and received the following statement:—

Superintendent Swett  
DEAR SIR: I wish to tell you why I am so strongly in favor of Kindergartens.

My school is in a crowded neighborhood. I have many children from tenement-houses and from the narrow streets south of Market street.

Before the days of the Kindergarten these children, as soon as they could crawl, spent their waking hours on the sidewalks. From the age of two to six years they pursued the education of the street. The consequences were that at six they came to us with a fund of information of the worst description, and a vocabulary that might excite the envy of the Barbary Coast.

At the commencement of each new year they tumbled over each other in their rude haste to take up the unexplored life of a school. They were in tens, fifties, hundreds in our yards. The novelty being past, the hard struggle commenced of keeping them from joining the army of truant, and leading them into habits of work and cleanliness. When I made my appearance it was the signal for such asides, "Cheese it!" "Lie low!" "Here's the boss, kids!"

A freckle-faced, blue-eyed, innocent-looking boy would shock and astound us by swearing as roundly as a Nevada mule-driver. He had four years of street training, and it was uphill work to uproot the ill weeds so rankly sown, and a slow task cultivating a different and better crop.

The Kindergartens have changed all this. They have taken the babies that used to be consigned to the curbstone, trained and guided them along a path of development. They have wisely attempted no cramming of the infant brain with premature scholarship. They have surrounded the young lives with a fresh atmosphere. They have passed the hours in pleasant games, taught a purer language and led the little feet into a new civilization.

The children of tenement-houses and narrow streets still come in tens, fifties and hundreds to begin life in a new school at the beginning of each school year. I hear no more, however, the wild phrases of the Barbary Coast or the mule-drivers' oaths. The little ones are clean, self-respecting, eager for knowledge. They have opinions of their own on many things, and are quite anxious to express them. They neither know how to read nor to write. They have been taught to see, to observe, to tell about what they see and hear. They have been taught to respect older people, to be honest, to tell the truth.

It is a rare thing now to find a child that does not know it is wrong to steal. If you meet one you may be sure he has never been in a Kindergarten. It used to be a common thing to find base villains of six, who would steal anything on which they could lay their hands. They were always "finding" their neighbors' pencils, sponges, strings, pictures, books or stray toys. When caught in the act, they would grin in your face and tell you, "Them as finds, keeps."

I think you will now understand why I am so strongly in favor of Kindergartens.

AGNES M. MANNING,  
Webster School, July 21, 1892.  
I have also received the invaluable testimony from Chief Crowley of our police department. It speaks volumes in behalf of our work:

OFFICE CHIEF OF POLICE,  
SAN FRANCISCO, August 19, 1892.  
Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, President of Golden Gate Kindergarten Association:

DEAR MADAM: I can cheerfully bear witness to the good accomplished by the establishment of the Free Kindergartens in this city.

My opinion in this matter is based upon the reports that I have received from police officers.

Very respectfully,  
P. CROWLEY,  
Chief of Police.

## Band Boys Expect \$60.

The National band boys met last night at the home of Wm. Aylett to consider Mr. Wagner's answer relating to the matter of salaries to be given them on the proposed trip through the United States. The boys agreed on \$60 at a meeting held a week ago. This was communicated to Wagner who decided to confer with his associates in San Francisco before giving an answer. This will, of course, take a little time, but the boys evidently think their wish will be granted. They will begin practicing next Monday afternoon, forty-two strong.

## Combined Concert Tonight.

The combined concert by the Hawaiian and Flagship bands to be given at the hotel this evening,

will undoubtedly be largely attended. Professor Berger has prepared an excellent programme, and both organizations will be at their best. Following is the programme to be rendered.

- PART I.  
1. Overture—"William Tell." Rossini  
2. Fantasia—"The Gaiety Girl" Jones  
3. Selection—"Faust" Gounod  
PART II.  
4. "Grand Musical International Congress" Sousa  
5. Waltz—"Greetings" Labitzky  
6. "The Old Drum Polka" (new) Juellen  
"The Star Spangled Banner." Juellen  
"Hawaii Hono." Juellen

## LABOR AMONG JAPANESE.

Young Ladies of Honolulu Subscribe \$10 to Aid the Missionaries

The meeting of the Y. W. C. T. U. yesterday afternoon was attended by about sixteen persons. The feature of the afternoon was the reading of a letter from Miss Denton of Kioto, Japan, by Mrs. Wells Peterson. Miss Denton is doing much to promote the interests of good education in Kioto, and, according to her letter, is progressing admirably. She spoke of the translation of the gospel of John into Japanese, and of its distribution in the Japanese army by the missionaries.

The Japanese seem anxious to consult the missionaries and go to them for advice at all times. The sum of \$10 was voted Miss Denton for the promotion of her work. A new school building is being erected in Kioto and the money will help the work along.

Miss Agnes Judd made a very interesting report on the conditions of the kindergartens.

## THE HAWAIIAN CONGRESS.

President Dole Will Likely Call It Together in May.

It seems to be the general impression that President Dole will, within a few days, issue a proclamation calling the Legislature and Senate to meet some time during the month of May. The date has not been decided on and, in the absence of official information, it is thought the session will be called for the latter part of May.

The public is looking forward with no small degree of expectancy to the coming session of the Legislature, as it is believed many radical changes will be effected through its legislation. Among the most important measures to be acted upon will be the new land law, and it is within the range of possibility that the passport and separate jury laws will be repealed.

## Saw the President.

As exclusively announced in this paper yesterday, the committee from the Hawaiian Republican Club waited upon President Dole yesterday morning and presented the petition passed by that body requesting the privilege of forming a new military company from the ranks of the club's membership. The President expressed himself as much pleased to meet the committee. He informed them that the matter would be referred to the Executive and military officers.

## A Sudden Death.

Charlie Townsend, nephew of Mrs. C. B. Wilson, and son of Geo. Townsend, now absent at the Coast, aged 12 years, died suddenly of heart failure on Monday evening. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon and interment made in Kawaiahao cemetery.

## Government Black List.

The list of Government employees who failed to render service during the late insurrection was investigated by the Cabinet yesterday. A report on the matter will be made to a meeting of the Advisory Council soon to be held.

## HAVANA CIGARS!

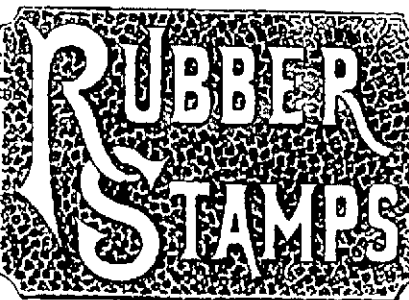
Just Received

A carefully selected assortment of GENUINE CHOICE

## Havana Cigars!

F. A. Schaefer & Co.

3953 5t 1641 6t



At Gazette Office.

# BY AUTHORITY.

## Notice

Is hereby given to all Government employees drawing two or more salaries for government service, one of which amounts to eighteen hundred dollars (\$1800) or upwards per annum, that in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of Act 73 of the Provisional Government, no account for such salaries other than the one amounting to eighteen hundred dollars or upwards per annum will be audited after April 1st, 1895.

H. LAW8,  
Auditor General.

3952 1640-4t

## Tenders for Beef Cattle.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,  
HONOLULU, March 19, 1895.

Sealed tenders will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, April 3d, 1895, for supplying the Leper Settlement at Molokai with (1) good beef cattle, to weigh not less than 350 pounds net when dressed, and (2) fat beef cattle, to be delivered at the Leper Settlement at an average of ninety heads per month, for six months, ending September 30, 1895.

The tender for fat beef cattle must be for the price per pound dressed, and that for good beef cattle, per head.

Hides and tallow to be the property of the Board.

Bids should be marked "Tender for Beef Cattle, Leper Settlement." The Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any bid.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,  
President of the Board of Health.  
5947 1638-4t

Mr. LOUIS WARREN has this day been appointed a member of the Road Board for the taxation district of Ewa and Waianae, Island of Oahu.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior  
Interior Office, March 28, 1895.  
1641-3t

Mr. CHAS. A. NEWMAN, has this day been appointed Pound Master, for the Government Pound at Waianae, District of Waianae, Island of Oahu, vice D. H. Johnson, resigned.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, March 21st, 1895.  
1639-3t

Mr. H. E. WILSON, has this day been appointed Pound Master for the Government Pound at Kalapana, District of Puna, Island of Hawaii.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, March 21st, 1895.  
1639-3t

## HENRY WATERHOUSE,

OFFICE QUEEN ST., HONOLULU, H. I.

Dealer in Real Estate.

Agent for Union Insurance Society, London.

Commission Merchant.

I am now prepared to do all kinds of business which may be entrusted to me, and I shall be pleased to act as an Agent for any one desiring a representative in Honolulu. All communications and business will be confidential and will receive my prompt and careful attention.  
1638-1a

## FOR SALE.

\$5500. A CHOICE TRACT OF about 200 acres in South Kona within one hour's ride from the landing at Kealahou Bay; the large portion of this fine coffee land, about 140 acres can be plowed. An unfailing spring and running stream on the land. Twenty-five acres already cleared and about two acres now planted in coffee; considerable number of fruit trees on land, which is nearly all surrounded by good stone walls and wirefencing. Pasture of ten acres and two houses, one on road with house lot and garden. Over sixty head of cattle of which about thirty are fine milking stock of good pedigree. Several horses and mares and about forty hogs. Title perfect. This is a fine opportunity for any one desiring a No 1 investment. For full particulars apply to A. B. LOEBENSTEIN, Surveyor, Hilo, Hawaii.  
3869-1w 1612-4t

## Ice and Cold Storage at Nominal Cost.

HALL'S (LONDON, E. C.) PATENT H Carbonic and Hydride Refrigerating and Ice Making Machines, in use throughout Australia and New Zealand. By Hall's process, cold beer dealers, hotels, butchers and dealers in all kinds of perishable articles of food can have fitted small installation machines thoroughly effective, making their own ice at the same time as providing cold storage. No previous knowledge necessary. Any man or woman can run the machine. Hall's Patent Brine Walls (portable) may be used in cold storage chamber. See illustrated catalogue. GEO. CAVENAGH, Agent, Alakea street.  
P. S.—By the above named process, one to twenty tons of ice per day can be turned out at comparatively small cost.  
1616-1y

## Death to High Prices.

We are making a specialty of furnishing the Islands with Magazines and papers. Write us for prices, and we will save you money.

If you want to subscribe for any paper or magazine published in the world it will pay you to write to us.

CHAS. SHART & CO.,  
Arlington Block,  
Honolulu H. I.  
P. O. Box 88  
Publishers of the Hawaiian Gazette  
1615-4m

# NEW EDITION

Tourists' Guide Through Hawaii.

2500 Copies.

To Be Issued April 15th.

A second edition of this very popular hand book descriptive of Hawaiian Scenes and Scenery is now running through the press, and will be published on or about April 15. It has been carefully revised, and portions of it rewritten, bringing it down to the present date, making it an indispensable hand book.

Besides a full description of each of the islands, it contains most valuable information for tourists relative to steamer travel, rates of passage, hotels, weather records, health resorts, the Government, exports and imports, a brief account of the revolution of 1895, interesting facts for inquiring tourists, notes on coffee, sugar, &c., &c., and all information sought by tourists regarding these islands. A full index accompanies it.

The book will be beautifully illustrated with maps and some twenty-five full page pictures.

Can be obtained from the News-dealers in Honolulu.

Price 75 cts., per copy.

H. M. WHITNEY,  
Editor and Publisher.  
P. O. Box 159. Telephone 75.  
3947 1639 1m



## Of Interest to Managers of Plantations.

A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small Engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pumps, Centrifugals, Elevators, Flows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

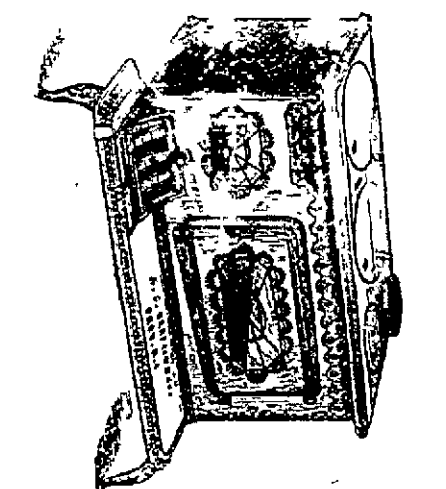
Where water power is available, it costs nothing to generate Electric Power. THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers, and all Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

T. L. O. HOFFMANN,  
Manager.  
2940-1f

## JOHN NOTT,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN



## Steel and Iron Ranges

STOVES AND FIXTURES.

## House Keeping Goods

— AND —

## Kitchen Utensils.

## AGATE WARE, RUBBER HOSE

PUMPS, ETC., ETC.,

Plumbing, Tin, Copper

— AND —

## Sheet Iron Work.

— AND —

## DIMOND BLOCK

KING STREET.

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY manufacture rubber stamps of all descriptions.



## EXPULSION OF DANGEROUS MEN.

Memorandum of the Case of the Hawaiian Government

Ruling of Courts and Correspondence Showing the Strength of the Government in Exercising Its Official Rights in Expelling Dangerous Men.

At the request of Mr. Kinney the following memorandum of the law in the Cranston case at Vancouver was prepared by General A. S. Hartwell:

In re Cranston, Muller and Johnson, exiled from the Hawaiian Islands by order of President Dole, acting as commander-in-chief of the national forces of Hawaii, during the prevalence of martial law upon the island of Oahu, of the Republic of Hawaii, upon suspicion based upon facts known to the Hawaiian Government, that they were persons dangerous to the community, and implicated in the rebellion against the Government.

The facts on which these persons were considered to be dangerous persons and implicated in the rebellion, can be shown by affidavits. Such showing removes all doubt that their expulsion from the Hawaiian Islands was based upon public reasons and not from any malicious motives.

The position and claim of the Hawaiian Government is that there is no treaty obligation precluding the expulsion from the country of any persons of any nationality, whenever martial law is in force, and in the opinion of the Government such persons have violated the laws of the Republic, or have become implicated in any plot, conspiracy or treason against the Government.

The Government, in order to exercise its rights under martial law and protect the community in times of actual rebellion, is not required to try and condemn such persons prior to their expulsion, but is the sole judge, not only of the necessity or propriety of declaring martial law, and placing the country or any part of it under martial law, but of the course to be taken in respect of persons who in its opinion are unsafe persons to be allowed to remain within the country.

The provisions of the Habeas Corpus Act of Charles II, Section 12, "that no subject shall be sent prisoner beyond the seas," and that "every such imprisonment is illegal," and that "every such person so imprisoned may maintain an action of false imprisonment against the person or persons by whom he shall be so transported," is not part of the law of Hawaii. Any claim made by these persons prior to their expulsion, but is the sole judge, not only of the necessity or propriety of declaring martial law, and placing the country or any part of it under martial law, but of the course to be taken in respect of persons who in its opinion are unsafe persons to be allowed to remain within the country.

It is true that an action may lie for a tort committed abroad, although in the country where the wrongful act was committed, no redress can be had; but "it is well settled that whatever would be a justification for the act complained of in the place where it occurred, will be a justification in the place where the suit is tried." cf. Smith's Leading Cases, Vol. I, Part 2, page 1068. The law in *Mostyn v. Fabrigas*, as laid down by Lord Mansfield, is that "whatever is a justification in the place where the thing is done, ought to be a justification when the case is tried;" this decision has been uniformly followed in the American and English decisions, cf. *Whitford vs. the Panama Railroad Company*, 23 New York, pages 475 and 482.

The right of the Hawaiian Government to expel these persons is undoubted. "This Government could never give up the right of excluding foreigners whose presence they might deem a source of danger to the United States;" Mr. Everett, Secretary of State, to Mr. Mann, December 13, 1882. "Nor will this Government consider such exclusion of American citizens from Russia necessarily a matter of diplomatic complaint to that country;" Ibid. "Every society possesses the undoubted right to determine who shall compose its members, and it is exercised by all nations both in peace and war. A memorable example of the exercise of this power in time of peace was the passage of the alien law of the United States, in the year of 1798;" Mr. Marcy, Secretary of State, to Mr. Fay, March 22, 1855. "There can be no doubt that it (this power) is possessed by all nations, and that each may decide for itself when the occasion arises demanding its exercise;" Ibid. "The control of the people within its limits, and the right to expel from its territory persons who are dangerous to the peace of the State, are too clearly within the essential attributes of a sovereignty to be seriously contested. Strangers visiting or sojourning in a foreign country voluntarily submit themselves to its laws and customs, and the municipal laws of France, authorizing the expulsion of strangers, is not of such recent date, nor has the exercise of the power by the Government of France, been so infrequent that sojourners within her territory can claim surprise when the power is put in force;" Mr. Fish, Secretary of State, to Mr. Washburne, September 17, 1869. "The power of expelling foreigners (obnoxious) is one incident to sovereignty;" Mr. Fish, Secretary of State, to Mr. Foster, October 17, 1873. "The admission that, as that (the Mexican) constitution now stands and is interpreted, foreigners who render themselves harmful or objectionable to the general Government must expect to be liable to the exercise of the power adverted to, even in time of peace, remains and no good reason is seen for departing from that conclusion now;" Mr. Everts, Secretary of State, to Mr. Foster, July 10, 1879. "This Government cannot contest the right of foreign Governments to exclude, on police or other grounds, American citizens from their shores;" Mr. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State, to Mr. Stillman, August 3, 1882.

On generally recognized it is within the power of the German Government to make and enforce such a decree of expulsion, nor can this Government object, unless the expulsion be enforced with undue harshness. The same prerogative was asserted by our Government in the alien act; and we have recently taken measures to exclude paupers and convicts from our shores;" Mr. Bayard, Secretary of State, to Mr. Pendleton, July 9, 1885. The authorities are uniform both that the act, if justified by the law of the country in which it is done, is not actionable, and further it is a defense to such an act that it was done by the authority of a Sovereign State. "The law of continental Europe, even in time of peace, authorizes proceedings against persons upon mere suspicion. No alien resident or sojourning in these countries can complain of such proceedings, for aliens are no more exempt from them than are subjects or citizens. It may be remarked, however, that in France and on the continent of Europe generally, the police authorities have the right and are in the habit of setting on foot proceedings against individuals upon suspicion merely, and not upon probable cause alleged under oath. The power referred to is, no doubt, sometimes abused. Citizens of the United States, however, whether native or naturalized, who, of their own accord, visit countries where it exists, must expect to incur that hazard, unless by treaty stipulations they should be placed upon more favorable footing than the subjects of the government whose agents may commit the abuse. We have no treaty with France which provides for such an exemption in favor of our citizens;" Mr. Marcy, Secretary of State, to Mr. Richter, February 21, 1884. "The general principle is supposed to be clear that a foreigner, who of his own accord settles in a country, accepts the conditions and liabilities, in peace and in war, of a native of that country;" Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, to Mr. Burton, September 27, 1866. MSS. Inst., Colombia. "It is within the prerogative of each sovereign to punish political offences in his country by aliens, whether such offenses are seditious or violent acts, or publications inciting thereto;" Mr. Bayard, Secretary of State, to Mr. Jackson, August 5, 1885. "Whatever may be the law of England or the United States on the subject, the law of Hawaii authorizes martial law and proceedings in accordance with martial law, and no foreigner has cause of complaint if he suffers the consequence of its violation. Resident aliens 'can be expelled whenever their continued residence for any reason becomes obnoxious or harmful to the citizens of or to the State.'" Tiedemann Limitations of Police Power, p. 143. Phillips vs. Eyre, 4 Q. B. 225 (1869) was an action for assault and false imprisonment in Jamaica. Defense that the defendant was Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Island of Jamaica; that divers persons had conspired by force to overthrow the Government, had broken out in open rebellion and committed many burglaries, robberies and so on, and the plaintiff power had been over-powered by the rebels, and the defendant, with the aid of the military and naval forces, had by force of arms arrested the progress of the rebellion, and finally that an Act of indemnity had since been passed. The Court, Cockburn, C. J., said: "It appears to us clear that where, by the laws in other countries, an act complained of is lawful, such act, though it would have been wrongful by our law if committed here, cannot be made the ground of an action in an English court. To hold the contrary would be attended with the most inconvenient and startling consequences and would be altogether contrary to that comity of nations in matters of law to which effect should if possible be given. Thus an arrest and imprisonment might be perfectly justified by the law of a foreign country under circumstances in which it would be actionable here. It would be impossible to hold in such a case an action could be maintained in an English court." "The same reasoning would apply where an act, though not enjoined, is yet authorized and rendered lawful by the law of the country where it is done. There would have been no intention to inflict a wrong in such a case, nor according to the law of the particular country will any right have been infringed." The decision in that case was based on the ground that the Act of indemnity protected the defendant. It was affirmed on error in 1870, in 6 Q. B. L. R. 1, the Court saying that "in order to found a suit in England for a wrong alleged to have been committed abroad, the act must not have been justifiable by the law of the place where it was done. A judicial tribunal cannot determine political questions such as that which is involved in the propriety of declaring martial law or of its continuance. In *State vs. Georgia*, 8 Wall. 63 (1868), the Court said that 'the distinction between the judicial and political power is so generally acknowledged in the jurisprudence both of England and this country that we need do no more than to refer to some of the authorities on the subject. They are all in one direction, that this Court has no jurisdiction over questions of political rights, rights of State sovereignty, of political jurisdiction, of government, of the questions of corporate existence as a State.' The preliminary defense in the *Warrimoo* case should be based on the law in order to prevent a jury trial if possible, and should consist of a plea of justification, that the acts complained of were authorized and lawful by the laws of the Republic of Hawaii and also were done under the authority of the Government of Hawaii. Foreign written law is proof to the Court and not to the jury. 1st Greenleaf, Secs. 486-488. Story Conf. Laws, Sec. 636 et seq. and cases there cited. SPECIAL MEMORANDUM TO MR. KINNEY.

ALFRED S. HARTWELL  
Honolulu, March 8, 1895  
To Mr. Wm. A. Kinney



Pleasant Valley, New York.

Many suffer from serious disorders of the liver and stomach. Impurities in the blood tend to poison the vital fluid. The failure of the organs to properly remove the waste from the system allows the germs of disease to accumulate and not until the whole system is affected do many realize that impure blood is the cause of all their trouble. Mr. Sydney S. Masten of Pleasant Valley, N. Y., whose testimonial letter follows, is a well known painter. His health was impaired by lead poison and gradually his whole system became affected. He resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla and in it found a purifier of the blood and a restorer of the liver and kidneys to natural action; in short, a good appetite and renewed strength and vigor has followed his taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read and consider:

"Pleasant Valley, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1894.  
"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen:—I am a house painter by trade and have been troubled with liver

extend up my back under my right shoulder so severely I would be

Obliged to Stop Work.

and lie flat on my back to get relief. I had a great deal of headache and my appetite was very poor. In fact, for the last year, I have been all broken up. I have treated with six different doctors who helped me only for a short time. Some said I had enlargement of the liver and another that it was

Due to Lead Poison

and that I would have to give up the painting business. About the middle of April last I was obliged to give up work entirely for a week. I told my wife that I was discouraged and she finally persuaded me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I had taken a great many different medicines and all had failed, but I decided to make one more trial and bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Before it had all been taken I felt better and now, having taken three bottles I have no trouble with my side. I am free from constipation and

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

complaint for about ten years. I have also suffered much from constipation, being obliged to take a cathartic every few days. I have used many different kinds of Pills which gave me only temporary relief. In the night I would wake up and my mouth would be so dry it would seem almost impossible to get moisture enough to wet it. I had a great deal of trouble also in my side under my short ribs. It would often

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

## SUFFERERS FROM ASTHMA

ARE REQUESTED TO PERUSE THE PAMPHLET ON THE

## Himalya Asthma Remedy

THE NEWLY DISCOVERED

SPECIFIC for ASTHMA.

The Pamphlet doesn't cost anything—the cure only

Two Dollars.

Call on or address the

## HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY

543 FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

JUST RECEIVED

## HENRY CLAY AND

## BOCK &amp; COMPANY

## Choice Havana Cigars

## Hollister &amp; Co.

## Metropolitan Market

King Street.

Choice Meats  
—FROM—  
Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Prop.

FAMILIES AND SHIPPING  
SUPPLIED ON SHORT NOTICE  
—AND AT THE—  
Lowest Market Prices.

All Meats delivered from this Market are thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties, and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.  
1895-q

## BENSON SMITH &amp; CO

JOBGING AND MANUFACTURING

## PHARMACISTS

Pure Drugs.

CHEMICALS

Medicinal Preparations,

PATENT MEDICINES

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

113 and 115 Fort Street.

## BEAVER SALOON

H. J. NOLTE, Proprietor.

Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general

That he has opened the above Saloon where first-class Refreshments

will be served from 3 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a competent Chef de Cuisine

THE FINEST GRADES OF

Tobaccos,

Cigars, Pipes and

Smoker's Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers, has been obtained, and will be added to from time to time.

—One of Brunswick & Balke's—

Celebrated Billiard Tables

connected with the establishment, where of the cue can participate.

215-q

W. H. RICE,

STOCK RAISER and DEALER

BREEDER OF

Fine Horses and Cattle

From the Thoroughbred

Standard bred Stallion, Nutwood, Jr.

Norman Stallion.....Captain Gravel

Native bred Stallion.....Boswell

ALSO A CHOICE LOT OF

Bulls, Cows and Calves

From the Celebrated Bulls

Sussex, Hereford, Ayrshire & Durham

A LOT OF

Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

FOR SALE.

2 PURE BRED

HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed to 1393-1v W. H. RICE, Lihue, Kauai.

THEO. H. DAVIES

HAROLD JANTON.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

12 & 13 The Albany,

LIVERPOOL

## NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE

## Insurance Company.

TOTAL ASSETS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1893,  
£11,064,867 7s. 6d.

1—Authorized Capital.....£	2,000,000	2	a	d
2—Subscribed.....	2,750,000			
3—Paid-up Capital.....	637,500	0	16	
4—Fire Fund.....	2,844,162	11	07	
5—Life and Annuity Funds.....	6,923,644	10	1	
	£11,064,867	7		

Revenue Fire Branch.....	1,555,462	2
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches.....	1,233,974	18
	£2,789,437	0

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## TRANS - - - ATLANTIC

## Fire Insurance Company,

—OF HAMBURG—

Capital of the Co. and Reserve, Reichsmarks.....	6,000,000
Capital their Re-Insurance Companies.....	101,650,000
Total.....	Reichsmarks 107,650,000

## NORTH GERMAN

## Fire Insurance Company,

—OF HAMBURG—

Capital of the Co. and Reserve Reichsmarks.....	8,880,000
Capital their Re-Insurance Companies.....	25,000,000
Total.....	Reichsmarks 33,880,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Sugar Mills, &c., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.  
1895-1y H. HARRFIELD & CO.

## The Liverpool and London and Globe

## INSURANCE CO

(ESTABLISHED 1836.)

Assets.....	£ 40,000,000
Net Income.....	9,079,000
Claims Paid.....	112,549,000

Takes Risks against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Machinery, Stock, Goods, Jewellery and Furniture, on the most favorable terms.

Bishop & Co.

1892-q

## INSURANCE

## Theo. H. Davies &amp; Co.,

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE.

INSURANCE

## Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS - - £3,975,000

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

## Marine Insurance Co. Ltd

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

CAPITAL - - - £1,000,000,

Reduction of Rates

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Agents

1y

## MARINE INSURANCE

The undersigned is authorized to take

Marine Risks on

HULLS, CARGOES,

FREIGHTS and

COMMISSIONS,

At Current Rates in the following Companies, viz:

Aliance Assurance Fire and Marine, London.

Wilhelm of Magdeburg Gen'l. Ins. Co

Sun Insurance Co., San Francisco.

JOHN S. WALKER,

1879-1y Agent for Hawaiian Islands

## HAMBURG - - - BREMEN

## Fire Insurance Company.

The undersigned having been appointed

Agents of the above Company, are prepared to

insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick

Buildings, and on Merchandise stored

therein, on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

1895-1y F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents

## GERMAN LLOY

## Marine Insurance Company

—OF BERLIN—

## FORTUNA

## General Insurance Company,

—OF BERLIN—

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take

Risks against the Danger of the Sea, and on the most favorable terms.

1895-1y F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents

## GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY

For Sea, River & Land Transport

—OF DRESDEN—

Having established an Agency at Honolulu the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned General Agents, are authorized to take

Risks against the Danger of the Sea

—AT THE—

Most Reasonable Rates, and on the Most Favorable Terms

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.



## STEAMER PELE A TOTAL WRECK.

Strikes a Sunken Rock on Kauai Coast and Goes Down.

NO INSURANCE ON THE VESSEL.

Night Was Intensely Dark and Squally When She Struck—Vessel Had 200 Tons of Coal and a Small Cargo of General Freight Aboard.

The Iwalani arrived Wednesday morning with Captain McAllister and crew of the steamer Pele, which was wrecked off the coast of Kauai last Sunday morning at 2 o'clock.

The Pele left this port at noon on Saturday last with 200 tons of coal and a small cargo of general freight.

Captain McAllister was feeling his way along the coast between Koloa and Eleele. The night was intensely dark and this, together with heavy rain squalls, made navigation extremely difficult. The intention of the captain was to haul in close to shore in order to get his bearings, and then proceed on his way to Makaweli, to which port he was bound.

Midway between Koloa and Eleele is a sunken rock, known as Pohakumanu. This lies close to the route followed by steamers skirting the Kauai coast between the two ports named above, and is submerged about

Her dimensions were as follows: 102 feet long, 32 feet 6 inches in breadth, and 9 feet 7 inches in depth. Her registered tonnage is 132 04.

The wreck of the Pele is a complete loss to the I. I. S. N. Co. as they carry their own insurance.

The officers of the Pele were as follows: W. McAllister, captain; A. Markeson, mate; H. T. Walker, chief engineer; R. Windrath, second engineer; Jas. Shaw and Louis Schmidt, firemen. The crew consisted of seven men.

The rock which the Pele struck is distant one mile from shore at a place called Nomili, on the Kauai coast, between Koloa and Wahiawa.

It is claimed by some that Captain McAllister should have put in at Koloa, instead of attempting to make Makaweli in the squally weather that was prevalent at the time of the wreck. The captain and officers state that it was impossible to see land, and all that could be done under the circumstances was accomplished. No blame has been attached to any one for the wreck.

The location of the rock which caused the loss of the Pele has always been considered a dangerous point for vessels to pass. A close watch must necessarily be kept in order to steer clear of the dangerous place. Most of the time the rock is under water and a wide berth is given the spot by vessels plying between island ports.

The rock is something like fifty feet across. Several years ago a whaler was wrecked thereabouts.

This is the second steamer lost by the Inter-Island Company during the past year and a half, the other being the C. R. Bishop, which went ashore at Nawiliwili.

### Ice and Cold Storage.

The directors of the Hawaiian Electric Company held a meeting Wednesday. At a previous meeting it was authorized to make an application to the Minister of the Inter-

## BOARD OF HEALTH MEETING

Scientific Study of Bacteriology to be Instituted.

DR. HALE'S APPLICATION FAVORED

Will Take Six Months Special Study in Germany if Accepted—New Locks for Insane Asylum—Closer Attention to Births, Deaths and Marriages.

The Board of Health held its usual weekly meeting Wednesday afternoon. A large part of the session was taken up with the consideration of rules and regulations for the examination of lepers. The report of the committee was adopted. Superintendent Meyer was present at the meeting and submitted many suggestions regarding the conduct of affairs at the settlement.

The application of Dr. Albert D. Hale of Chicago to take charge of the Government experimental laboratory for the study of leprosy was read. Dr. Hale has just returned to Chicago after several months study with Dr. Koch and other eminent bacteriologists in Berlin. He stated that should his application be accepted, he desired to be allowed to return to Germany at his own expense and take up studies for about six months that would fit him especially for the work in this country. Dr. Hale is very highly recommended by Drs. Day and Wood. He is 35 years old and the son of an eminent Chicago physician. He graduated in medicine in 1886 and immediately went to Germany for two years' study. On his return he held the position of surgeon-in-chief of the International Railway until his second trip to Germany during last year. He is a man deeply interested in scientific research and the Government might consider itself fortunate in obtaining his services. The secretary was instructed to write Dr. Hale, stating conditions which will probably result in his accepting the position. The committee on leprosy was instructed to employ a physician to start the work, that something might be done previous to Dr. Hale's arrival.

The committee on the Insane Asylum reported that new locks could be put on the doors for \$525. They were authorized to proceed with putting on the locks provided the cost could be kept within \$500. The windmill remains a stumbling block. The superintendent reports that it has been in operation since Sunday morning the 24th, and although strong winds have prevailed it has not yet succeeded in filling the tank. It is, therefore, impossible to say what will be accomplished with lighter winds.

A communication from M. W. McChesney & Sons was read regarding the condition of the last two lots of hides received from the leper settlement. It is claimed the hides were pickled instead of wet-salted and the firm announced that they considered the contract at an end. The claim of one cent per pound on the last two lots was allowed, but the Board declined to release from the contract.

Letters from Doctors Weddick, Aiken and Armitage were read, favoring the conference of physicians on May 23d.

Dr. Wood suggested that closer attention be paid to the recording of births, deaths and marriages. Under the present conditions there was nothing to prevent persons burying their dead without certificates and where they pleased. This was submitted to the Sanitary Committee, as was also the investigation of the condition of the Catholic cemetery on King street.

### Fine Mules for Sale.

THE FINEST LOT OF MULLEN ever landed in the Islands can be seen at Independence Park. They will be sold at reasonable prices. The mules are owned by Wright & Norton.

Also have for sale at a bargain One 2-Horse Lumber Wagon, And 10 Sets of Team Harness.

J. N. WRIGHT.  
35-54-11 1841-11

## COPPERPLATE PRINTING

At Hawaiian Gazette Office.

## COLONEL FIRST REGIMENT.

Line Officers Vote for Importation of Experienced Officer.

The officers of the First Regiment were in session with the Cabinet Wednesday, discussing military matters. By a vote of 21 to 4 it was concluded to import an experienced officer to serve as Colonel of the First Regiment, N. G. H. The matter is still in the hands of the Executive, and it may be some time before the proposition can be carried out.

### Kau Term of Court.

The May term of the Circuit Court at Kau will begin next Monday.

Deputy Attorney-General Robertson, Paul Neumann, W. R. Castle and a number of other attorneys will leave for that place by the Hall tomorrow.

The session will continue for several days. The party will be absent about two weeks.

### Tried the New Gun.

President Dole, Oscar White and A. F. Linder went out the Makiki butts Wednesday to test the new Krag-Jorgensen rifle. Practice was indulged in for some time, and the scores made were highly satisfactory. The rifle was found to be superior in many respects to those now in use here.

Old pieces of Furniture made highly decorative by an application of our

## ART ENAMEL PAINTS

No skill is required and one can get any shade wanted.

## Tissue Paper, Asbestos Paper!

Wires for paper flower work now on hand.

## Picture Framing

Is our specialty for which we are constantly receiving new designs in mouldings.

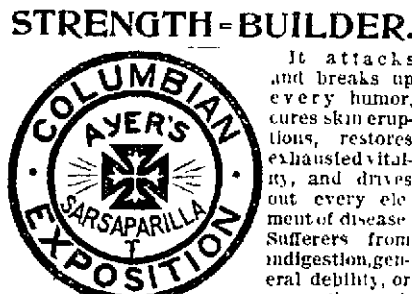
We are now offering something first-class in Colored Photos.

## KING BROS.,

3857-17 HOTEL STREET.

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

IS THE GREAT Blood-Purifier, NERVE TONIC, AND STRENGTH-BUILDER.



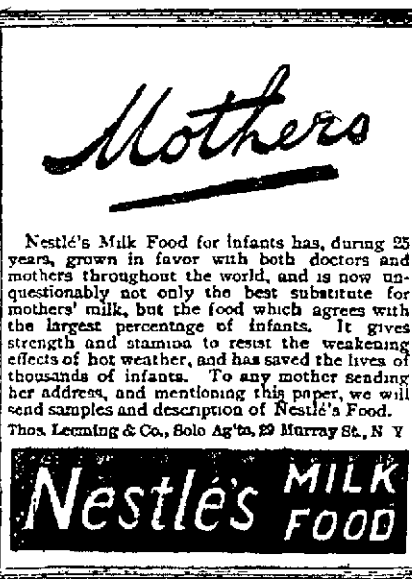
It attacks and breaks up every humor, cures skin eruptions, restores exhausted vitality, and drives out every element of disease. Sufferers from indigestion, general debility, or any other ailment arising from impure blood, should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It gives strength to the weak, and builds up the system generally. By its use food is made nourishing, sleep refreshing, and life enjoyable.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE World's Great Expositions.

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name Ayer's Sarsaparilla is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, Agents for Hawaiian Islands.



The Agency for NESTLE'S MILK FOOD IS WITH THE

Hollister Drug Company, Limited

523 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.

## At this time of year

it is most important to cleanse the blood of impurities and tone up the nerves. The system needs a tonic, and by this means the germs of disease are eradicated. Everyone should look carefully after the health at this time. MALARIA and WEAKNESS, INERTIA and all NERVOUS AILMENTS, as well as BILIOUSNESS and CONSTIPATION yield to the gentle and gradual action of the best remedy in the world—

## Brown's Iron Bitters

which is iron combined with health-giving medicines in a palatable form. No other medicine is more popular in the household—for old and young—for women and children. It strengthens the muscles, purifies the blood and makes the cheeks rosy with health. It is a blessing to tired and weary wives and nursing mothers. Pleasant to take and the dose is small. It won't stain your teeth.

REMEMBER, THAT SUBSTITUTES ARE FRAUDS. IT IS TO YOUR INTEREST TO LOOK FOR THE TWO CROSSED RED LINES ON THE WRAPPER. That's the Genuine.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

## HOBRON DRUG COMPANY, SOLE AGENTS.

## Pacific Hardware Co.,

VULCAN SAFETY MATCHES—The best in the market—odorless.

## WAR PHOTOGRAPHS!

Framed at \$1.25 each and upwards

Rubber Garden Hose; Mechanics' Tools, a specialty; Ready Mixed Paints; Paints in Oil; Dry Paints; Varnishes; Paint Oils.

## Lucol and Linseed,

Paint Brushes, Blasting Powder, Giant Powder, Caps and Fuse

HEADQUARTERS FOR

## CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS!

(REGISTERED.)

## Wood Preserving Oil.

Endorsed by the Press, Scientists and leading Architects throughout the World.

Preserves all wood above or underground, in fresh or salt water. Prevents dampness in walls and renders brickwork waterproof. Destroys vermin, insects, house fungi, disinfects premises.

CARRIAGE WHIPS—a new invoice. Agents for the celebrated VACUUM OIL.

Pacific Hardware Company, Limited, Fort Street, Honolulu.

## J. HOPP & CO.,

## FURNITURE JUST RECEIVED!

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

## BEDROOM SUITS

AT LOW PRICES.

Wicker Ware,

Rugs and Portiers of all sizes.

Shaving Stands.

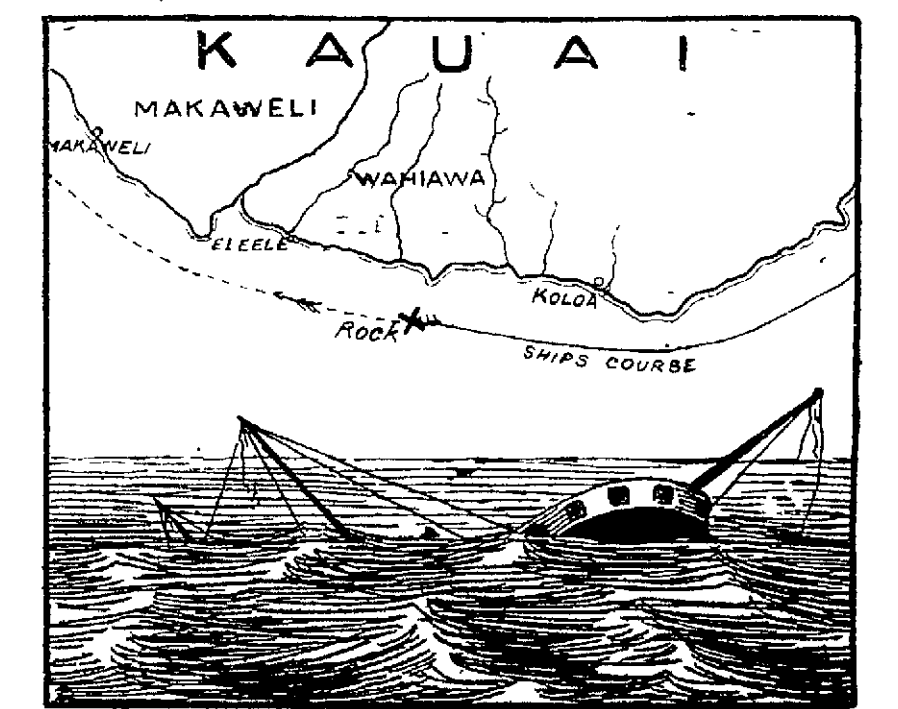
Card Tables.

AND ROCKERS

In Oak or Cherry, and other goods too numerous to mention.

Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to. Furniture packed for the other islands. Special care given to Piano moving.

74 KING STREET.



Position of the wrecked steamer Pele as she appeared soon after striking. The vessel has since slid off the rock and is now totally submerged. Dotted line shows course followed by the Pele en route to Makaweli. X denotes the location of the hidden rock upon which the vessel was wrecked. [Sketched especially for the ADVERTISER by Louis Schmidt, fireman of the wrecked steamer Pele.]

three feet at high tide. Although Captain McAllister knew of the position of the rock and its danger, he had no idea he was heading right in its direction until the Pele struck. When the Pele came into collision with the rock the shock was something frightful. The staunch little craft shivered from stern to stern, and to those aboard of her it was evident she had made her last voyage. The steamer seemed to climb right up on the rock and lay there perfectly helpless.

It did not take long to see that nothing could be done to relieve the vessel, and as she commenced filling almost immediately Captain McAllister concluded to abandon her. The ship's boats were lowered, a few articles thrown in, and the crew pulled off, remaining in the vicinity, however, until the steamer keeled over. They then made for Eleele, the nearest landing place, and arrived there about two hours after, tired and wet from the long pull and rainy weather.

When the four passengers, two men and two women, were safely landed the two boats returned to the Pele to see if anything could be saved. Some of the personal effects of the crew, together with spars, ropes and other articles were all that could be procured.

The crew pulled back to shore with the articles saved, and joining the passengers left at Eleele, walked over to Nomili, a place abreast of the rock upon which the steamer was wrecked. Here they remained, until about 5 o'clock Tuesday evening, when they took to the boats again and returned to Eleele, there to await the arrival of the Iwalani.

At about 7 o'clock Tuesday morning the Iwalani arrived at Nomili and took the crew and passengers aboard; also the two boats and the articles saved from the wreck.

The Pele was formerly the steam schooner Surprise and was built in San Francisco. She came here from that port and was bought by the old Pacific Navigation Company for the island trade. In 1886 the vessel arrived here and was put to work immediately. Evidently the steamer was not a paying investment, for in July, 1888, she was sold to the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company for something over \$10,000, the price paid for the boat by the Pacific Navigation Company being something in the neighborhood of \$22,000.

The Inter-Island Company transferred the steam schooner into the steamer Pele, and expended a large sum of money in refitting her. When she was completed the Inter-Island Company valued her at \$25,000. The Pele has been constantly in the island trade since 1888 and has done good service.

The Pele was a very slow steamer, being able to make only five knots an hour in calm weather. She made up, however, in her capacity for stowing sugar. Every one who has seen or inspected the steamer must have noticed her breadth in comparison to the other island steamers. She was able to carry about 4000 bags of sugar.

for permission to amend the company's charter so as to allow the importation of machinery to manufacture ice and operate a cold storage plant. The report was adopted, but not without some opposition. The directors were authorized to order the machinery, which, it is understood, will be done by first steamer.

### ROBERTSON A CANDIDATE.

Will Go Before American Union Convention for Endorsement.

A. G. M. Robertson, Deputy Attorney-General, has announced his candidacy for the Legislature from the Fourth District and will go before the nominating convention of the American Union Party, to be held the latter part of April, for endorsement. Mr. Robertson will resign his official position and attend to private practice. Alfred Carter, who was endorsed by the Hawaiian Republican Club, declines to run in opposition to Mr. Robertson, which will undoubtedly give the latter the strong support of the party.

### Six Months in Germany.

F. Klamp, clerk in the wholesale house of H. Hackfeld & Co., has been granted six months' vacation. He will leave on the Australia, visiting Berlin, his former home, and make a tour through Germany as well. Mr. Klamp is one of the many popular young men employed by Hackfeld & Co., and his many friends will be pleased to learn of his deserved vacation.

In the fall of 1893 a son of Mr. T. A. McFarland, a prominent merchant of Live Oak, Sutter Co., Cal., was taken with a very heavy cold. The pains in his chest were so severe that he had apnoea and was threatened with pneumonia. His father gave him several large doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which broke up the cough and cured him. Mr. McFarland says whenever his children have a cough he invariably gives them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and it always cures them. He considers it the best cough remedy in the market. For sale by all medicinal dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Agents.

Rubber stamps at Gazette office



